

THE "Napanee Express,"

A Reform Political and Family Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE
OFFICE,

Warner's Block, East Street, Napanee, a few
doors north of Soby House Corner.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
\$1.00 per annum in advance, free of postage, or
\$1.50 if not so paid.

Rates of advertising made known on appli-
cation.

A liberal discount for contract advertisements
by the year.

Correspondence solicited from all parts of the
county or neighboring townships.

JOB PRINTING

In every style and of every description. ^{quoted}
with neatness and despatch at reason- ^{rates.}

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Publisher.

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(Ontario)

James Aylsworth,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tam-
worth.

S. D. Clarke,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Odessa,
Ontario.

J. J. Watson,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-
tificates, Adolphustown.

Peter E. R. Miller,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Switzer-
ville Ont.

Robert Graham,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses. Office
In the Dominion Store, Enterprise.

J. B. Allison,

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Certificates. Parma P. O., South
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tificates. Office—Front of Grammar
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Toronto Fire Insurance Company and the
Mutual Life Association of Canada. Resi-
dence—Shannonville, Ont.

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BARRISTERS, &c., MILL POINT.
Money to lend on Improved Real Estate.

Deroche & Madden,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancers,
Notaries Public, etc. OFFICE—In Grange
Block, Napanee. Money to loan on easy
terms.

H. M. DEROCHE. J. H. MADDEN.

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Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chan-
cery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—
Over T. Molloy's Dry Goods Store.
Money to Lend at 8 per cent.

Cartwright & Gibson,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law. So-
licitors in Chancery and Insolvency. No-
taries Public, etc. OFFICE—Grange Block
John Street, Napanee.

S. GIBSON.

R. Tracy, M. D.,

Napanee.

J. B. BENSON, Publisher.)

VOL. 16.

"THE GREATEST

NAPANEE ONT

NAPANEE TICKET AGENCY.

Grand Trunk Railway Tickets for sale at
Grange & Bro's Drug Store.

For all stations east and west. American
money taken at par, from Napanee to Mil-
waukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, San Fran-
cisco &c., to all Lake Ports. Passengers pur-
chasing tickets from the undersigned avoid
the double and delay of exchanging tickets
and re-checking baggage to Toronto. Cheap-
est Route to the west. Return tickets to King-
ston, Belleville, Toronto, Montreal, Portland
etc. For further particulars apply at GRANGE
& BROS Exchange Office, Passenger agent
G. T. R. Uncurrent money bought and sold

Imperial Life Insurance Co.

OFFICE LONDON (ESTABLISH-
ED 1803,) Capital and Reserved
Fund

£1,969,000 - - - Stirling.
Funds invested in Canada.—\$105,000
RINTOUL BROS., General Agents.

24 St. Sacrament St. Montreal.
H. L. GEDDES, Agent,
Napanee and vicinity.

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO

HEAD OFFICE—PICTON, ONT.
(Established 30th Sept., 1854).

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This Company is established upon strictly

Mutual principles, insuring farm property

Townships, and property not more hazar-

dous in Towns and Villages and offers great

advantages to insure at low rates for Three

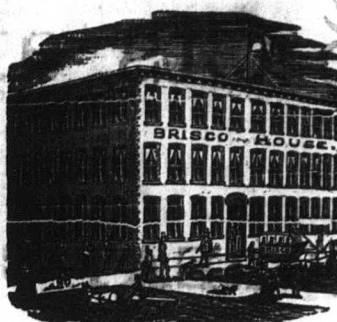
or Four Years either, on the Premium

Note or Cash System.

March 9th, 1875. 521-y.

WANTED.

We want reliable, energetic canvassing
agents in every town in the Dominion for
the new "Illustrated History of the Do-
minion of Canada." This work is truly
magnificent, containing over 2,000 double
column quarto pages, and over 300 superb
full page engravings. The work is pub-
lished in Parts, on a plan which insures
its welcome to every English reading
family. To energetic young men and ladies,
who are willing to work, we will guaran-
tee a permanent position for two years,
and GOOD PAY. Don't fail write to for our
private terms, sample pages, etc. This is
a grand opportunity for school teachers
to make more than double their salaries
without interfering with their profes-
sional duties. The work is being manu-



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NAPANEE, ONT.

POTTER BROS., PROPRIETORS.
First-Class Sample Rooms for Com-
mercial Travellers.

Omnibus to and from all Trains and
Boats.

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A First Class Hotel centrally located, with ex-
cellent yard and stabling accommodations.

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QUEEN'S HOTEL,
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Every Accommodation for Commercial
Travellers.

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MCDONALD HOUSE,
(Late Clark House)
BRIGHTON, ONT.

Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and
Campbellford.
Buses to and from the cars. 35-y.

Land for Sale
30,000 ACRES.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for
the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and
Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres;
also of City, Town and Village property, in all
parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low
prices and easy terms.
Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets
Napanee.

JAMES E. BARTLES.
Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.

A. PETERS, ODESSA,
DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese
Boxes, Tubs, Firkins, etc.

I am now making a very superior article
in a sawed cheese box, which I will
sell at 12s. All orders entrusted to me
will receive prompt attention

My Neighbor's Wife.

Hark! Hark to my neighbor's flute
Yon powder'd slave, that ox, that ass
Hark to his wheezy pipe! My neigh-
A worthy sort of a brute.

My tuncful neighbor's rich—has hot
A throat like Juno, and Aurora's arms
Her love must give a gusto to his life.
See yonder—there she stands

She turns, she gazes; she has lustrous
A throat like Juno, and Aurora's arms
Per Bacco! what a paragon of charms!
My neighbor's drawn a prize.

Yet, somehow, life's a nuisance with
Sin and disease—and that eternal preu
We've suffer'd from our pious teaching.
We suffer—goodness knows!

How vain the wealth that breeds
Vexation.
Yet few appear to care to quite forego it
Then weariness of life (and many know
Isn't a glad sensation.

And therefore, neighbor mine, witho
I contemplate thy fields, thy house, thy
I covet not thy man, thine ass, thine ox
Thy flute, thy—anything.
FREDERICK I.

THOMPSON HALL

A VERY FUNNY STORY

BY ANTHONY TROLLOP

CHAPTER I.

MRS. BROWN'S SUCCESS.

Every one remembers the seve-
the Christmas of 187—. I will no
nate the year more closely, lest I
enable these who are too curious
vestigate the circumstances of thi
an I inquire into details which I
intend to make known. That
however, was especially severe, an
cold of the last two days of De
was more felt, I think, in Paris t
any part of England. It may,
be doubted whether there is any
any country in which thorough
weather is more afflictive than
French capital. Snow and hail
be colder there and are certain
warm than in London. And the
is a feeling among visitors to Pa
Paris ought to be gay; that
prettiness, and loveliness are its
a money, commerce, and general
are the aims of London, which, w
outside sombre darkness, does oft
to want an excuse for its ugliness
on this occasion, at this Christ
187—, Paris was neither gay, nor
nor lively. You could not w
streets without being ankle-deep,
snow, and snow that had become
and there was falling throughout
and night of the 23d of December
cession of damp, half-frozen aboun
from the sky which made it almo
possible for men and women to g
their business.

It was at ten o'clock on that
that an English lady and gentlen
rived at the Grand Hotel on the
verd des Italiens. As I have reas
concealing the names of this
couple, I will call them Mr. and
Brown. Now I wish it to be und
that in all the general affairs of li
gentleman and this lady lived
together with all the amenities

BARRISTERS, &c.,
MILL POINT.
Money to lend on improved Real Estate.

Deroche & Madden,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancers,
Notaries Public, etc. OFFICE—In Grange
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John Street, Napanee.
J. S. CARTWRIGHT S. GIBSON.

R. Tracy, M. D.,
BELLEVILLE.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur
Office and Residence, two doors east
from the Bank of Montreal, near the Con-
gregational Church Hotel St. 39

Reev & Morden,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law
Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers,
etc. OFFICE—Perry's New Block Dundas
Street, Napanee, Ontario.
W. A. REEV, M. A., L. MORDEN.
Co. Crown Attorney.

E. A. Deroche,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under New Act
of 1875. Office in H. M. Deroche's Law Office.

Williams & Hooper,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, So-
licitors in Chancery and Insolvency,
Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.,
Napanee, Ontario.
W. S. WILLIAMS, E. HOOPER, M. A.
Official Assignee

W. F. Hall,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under Insol-
vent Act of 1875. Fire Insurance
Agent, &c. Office of Napanee Paper Mills.
East Street.

James Grange, M. D.,

GRADUATE University of Victoria
College, Canada, and College and
Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario,
Member of the College of Physicians
and Surgeons, Ontario.
Special Attention paid to Diseases of
the Eye.
Office and Residence: Centre Street,
Napanee, Ont.

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LAND AGENT, Fire, Life and Acci-
dent Insurance Agent Office—
corner of Dundas and West Streets, Na-
panee.

F. Bartlett

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, West
Street, Napanee. Plans, Specification
and Detail Drawings furnished. Builder's
work measured and value computed

Machine Shop,

STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of
Machinery repaired on the shortest
notice. Remember the place, opposite the
old City Hotel, corner of Adelaide and
Bridge Streets.

Parlierd Life Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1810.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

AMOUNT DEPOSITED IN CAN-
ADA in accordance with the Act
\$30,000.

Insures property against fire as low
as any other reliable company. All
losses equitably adjusted and promptly
paid in Canada funds or Gold. Isolated
dwellings insured at exceedingly
low rates.

H. L. GEDDES, Agent.
for Napanee and vicinity.

Roblin, Esq., Amelung; H. A.
McFaul, Esq., Hillier.
This Company is established upon strictly
Mutual principles, insuring farm property
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column quarto pages, and over 300 superb
full page engravings. The work is pub-
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its welcome to every English reading
family. To energetic young men and ladies,
who are willing to work, we will guaran-
tee a permanent position for two years,
and GOOD PAY. Don't fail write! to for our
private terms, sample pages, etc. This is
a grand opportunity for school teachers
to make more than double their salaries
without interfering with their profes-
sional duties. The works being manu-
factured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the
literary, artistic and mechanical work of
producing the plates by the old well
known, reliable Lovell Printing and Pub-
lishing Co. must be addressed to the Publishers
General agents as follows:

Hazen B. Bigney & Co.,
28 and 30 St. Francis Xavier Street,
MONTREAL, QUE.

LIVERY at MILL POINT.

MR. JOHN FINLAYSON is prepared
to furnish the best of rigs, either
single or double.

At the Old Commercial Hotel
MAIN STREET.

Mill Point, Jan. 30th, 1877. 45

Farm and Town Property FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of farms in the Counties
of Northumberland and Hastings,
also some very valuable city property in
Belleville, and both village and farming
property, in and near the village of
Brighton.

Apply to

J. B. BENSON,

Napanee.

March 12th, 1877. 47-ff.

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

RECEIVED DAILY.

Fresh and good at S. McLaughlin's,
also New Oranges, Lemons, Dates, &c.,
kept constantly on hand.

S. McLAUGHLIN
Dundas St.

Benoni Briggs

WISHES to return his sincere thanks to his
numerous friends and the public generally
for the liberal patronage they have extended to
him during the past twenty-five years, and begs
to announce that he has

AGAIN COMMENCED BUSINESS

in the Boot and Shoe line, in the shop opposite
the Campbell House, Napanee, at the sign of the
"Big Boot." Having engaged Mr. Geo. Mitchell,
formerly in the employ of Messrs. McKossie &
Downey, he intends to manufacture all kinds of
custom work of the very best material and work-
manship, and solicits a continuance of public
patronage.

Repairing done on short notice, and on liberal
terms. 8-ff.

BENONI BRIGGS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumption, that scourge of humanity, is the
great dread of the human family, in all civilized
countries.

I feel confident that I am in possession of the
only sure, infallible Remedy—now known to the
profession—for the positive and speedy cure of this
dread disease, and its unwelcome concomitants,
viz. COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEU-
RALGIA, &c. Twenty-eight years
experience, as a busy practitioner, in the best
Consumption Hospitals of the Old and New
World, has taught me the value of this Medicine
in the cure of all Tubercular and Lung Complaints.
Those suffering with consumption or any of the
above maladies, by addressing me giving
above address, shall be put in possession of this

Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and
Campbell House.
Buss to and from the cars. 33-yf.



Land for Sale 30,000 ACRES.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for
the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and
Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres
also of City, Town and Village property, in all
parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low
prices and easy terms.

Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets
Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.

A. PETERS, ODESSA,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese
Boxes, Tubs, Firkins, etc.

I am now making a very superior article
in a sash cheese box, which I will
sell at 125. All orders intrusted to me
will receive prompt attention



POTTER BROS., LIVERY AND SALE STABLES

(ADJOINING THE PRISCO HOUSE.)

NAPANEE, ONT.

We keep nothing but First-Class
Horses and Vehicles, and at REASONABLE
PRICES

Jno. A. REID



VET. SURGEON
NAPANEE, ONT.
GRADUATE OF

Ontario Veterinary College.

May be consulted on all diseases of Domest-
ic Animals, personally at Campbell House
or by letter.

TERMS MODERATE

OFFICE—Bridge Street.



1877 SEASON 1877.

PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.

The Steamer Shannon,

CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON.

will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY
(Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVING PICTON at 6 a.m., calling at intermedi-
ate points, arriving at Napanee at about 9:30
o'clock, p.m. Leaving Napanee at 3
o'clock, p.m., calling at intermediate ports, arriv-
ing in Picton at about 6:30.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious
route to all points East, and affords passengers
three hours time in the flourishing town of Na-
panee for business or pleasure before embarking
on the 10 o'clock Day Express Train going East.

When returning, connects with the Merchants'
Express Train from Montreal, thereby making
the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Pic-
ton. Banded Merchandise (or other freight) will
be promptly looked after, carefully handled and
attended to.

P. P. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton.
JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee.
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

SEND \$3 CASH,

And \$3 in six monthly payments, making —21 or
\$20 (all cash), as it will buy a

\$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent.

FARMERS CITY FUND,

which gives you at once a chance to draw one of
the 114,072 Premiums, amounting to
\$4,350,000.

Authorized by Act of the State Legislature, to
be distributed upon a plan originated by the
Boothchilds and adopted by the City of Paris and
other European cities.

warm than in London. And there
is a feeling among visitors to Paris
Paris ought to be gay; that
prettiness, and loveliness are its
money, commerce, and general
are the aims of London, which, w
outside sombre darkness, does offe
to want an excuse for its ugliness
on this occasion, at this Christm
187—, Paris was neither gay, nor
nor lively. You could not walk
streets without being ankle-deep, i
snow, but snow that had become
and there was falling throughout t
and night of the 24th of December
cession of damp, half-frozen abomi
from the sky which made it almo
possible for men and women to go
their business.

It was at ten o'clock on that e
that an English lady and gentlem
rived at the Grand Hotel on the
verd des Italiens. As I have reas-
concealing the names of this m
couple, I will call them Mr. and
Brown. Now I wish it to be unde
that in all the general affairs of li
gentleman and this lady lived h
together, with all the amenities
should bind a husband and a wife.
Brown was one of a wealthy fami
Mr. Brown when he married her

ing his bread. Nevertheless she h
once yielded to him when he expre
desire to spend the winters of thei
in the south of France; and he, t
he was by disposition somewhat id
but little prone to the energetic oc-
tations of life, would generally allow
self, at other periods of the year,
carried hither and thither by her,
more robust nature delighted in the
citement of traveling. But on thi
casion there had been a little diffi-
between them.

Early in December, an intimation
reached Mrs. Brown at Pau that on
coming Christmas there was to
great gathering of all the Thomp-
son family hall at Stratton
Bow, and that she, who had be-
Thompson, was desired to join the
with her husband. On this occa-
her only sister was desirous of intri-
ng to the family generally, an
excellent young man to whom she
cently became engaged. The Tho-
sons—the real name, however, is in-
concealed—were a numerous and
ing people. There were uncles and
aunts and brothers who had all come
in the world, and who were all
do better still. One had lately be-
turned to Parliament for the House
and was at the time of writing
ing a conspicuous member of the
Conservative majority. It was a
triumph at this success that the
Christmas gathering of the Thomp-
sons was to be held, and it was
expressed by the ladies of the
should Mrs. Brown and her hus-
fail to join the family, at this
casion, she and he would be
being but faintest of the Thomp-
sons.

Since her marriage, which was
affair now nearly eight years old,
Brown had never passed a Christmas
England. The desirability of
often been mooted by her
very seldom could the festive
and mince-pies. There had been
meetings of the Thompsons at
son Hall, though not very
frequent, not so important as the
as this one which was now to be
el. More than once had she
a wish to see old Christmas at
old house and for the old days
husband had always per-
weakness at old his throat and
a reason for remaining among the
lights of Pau. Year after year she
yielded, and now this last summon-
come.

It was not without considerable
that she had induced Mr. Brown to
as far as Paris. Most unwillingly
he left Pau; and then, twice on his
ney—both at Bordeaux and Tours
had made an attempt to return.
the first moment he had perched
throat, and when about half com-
ed to make the journey, he had stip-
ed for sleeping at these two towns.

etc. OFFICE, 100
Street, Nananee, Ontario.
W. A. REEVE, M. A.,
Co. Crown Attorney.

E. A. Deroche,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under New Act
of 1875.
Office in H. M. Leroche's Law Office.

Williams & Hooper,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, So-
licitors in Chancery and Insolvency,
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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under Insol-
vent Act of 1875. Fire Insurance
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East Street.

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College, Canada, and College and
Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario,
Member of the College of Physicians
and Surgeons, Ontario.
Special Attention paid to Diseases of
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STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of
Machinery repaired on the shortest
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Bridge Streets.

Parford Life Insurance Co.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
AMOUNT DEPOSITED IN CAN-
ADA in accordance with the Act
\$30,000.

Insures property against fire as low
as any other reliable company. All
losses equitably adjusted and promptly
paid in Canada funds or Gold. Isolated
dwellings insured at exceedingly
low rates.

H. L. GEDDES, Agent,
for Napanee and vicinity.

Harris & Empey,
(Successors to J. C. Bogart.)
Livery & Sale Stables,
JOHN STREET,

South of Dundas Street, Napanee Ont.
The best Matched Teams and Single Rigs
always on hand.
Carriages, Cutters, Sleigh Robes, &c., the best
in the country, No-1st.

OCEAN TICKETS.

OCEAN Tickets for sale via Quebec or Halifax
in summer, Halifax or Portland in winter, by
the Allan S. S. Line, White Star Line, Inman and
National, via New York. Also return tickets at
reduced rates to any point in the Old Country.

RAILWAY TICKETS.
Tickets by the Great Western Railway, to all
points and return at reduced rates.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.
American money bought and sold, and drafts
on New York.

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Agent for the Accidental Insurance Co. of
Canada.
A. H. ALLISON, Agent.
Montreal Telegraph Office.
Over Mallory's Drug Store
4-1m.

LIVERY at MILL POINT.

MR. JOHN FINLAYSON is prepared
to furnish the best of rigs, either
single or double.

At the Old Commercial Hotel?
MAIN STREET.
Mill Point, Jan. 30th, 1877. 45

Farm and Town Property FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of farms in the Counties
of Northumberland and Hastings,
also some very valuable city property in
Belleville, and both village and farming
property, in and near the village of
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Apply to
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Dundas St.

Benoni Briggs

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numerous friends and the public generally
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Downie, he intends to manufacture all kinds of
custom work of the very best material and work-
manship, and solicits a continuance of public
patronage.
Repairing done on short notice, and on liberal
terms. 8-11. BENONI BRIGGS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumption, that scourge of humanity, is the
great threat of the human family, in all civilized
countries.

I feel confident that I am in possession of the
only sure, infallible Remedy—now known to the
profession—for the positive and speedy cure of
that dread disease, and its unwelcome accompani-
ments, viz. COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NER-
vous DEBILITY, &c., &c. Twenty-eight years
experience, as a busy practitioner, in the best
Consumption Hospitals of the Old and New
World, has taught me the value of this Medicine
in the cure of all Tubercular and Lung Complaints.

Those suffering with consumption or any of the
above maladies, by adopting this Remedy, giving
symptoms, they shall be put in possession of this
great boon, WITHOUT CHARGE, and shall have the
benefit of my experience in thousands of cases
successfully treated. Full directions for prepara-
tion and use, and all necessary advice and in-
structions for successful treatment, at your own
home, will be received, by post by return mail,
free of charge, by addressing

DR. JOHN S. BURNETT,
167 Jefferson Street,
No. 6. Louisville, Ky.

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 15th June 1877.
Authorized Discount on American Invoices
until further notice 5 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

MARBLE! MARBLE!

Monuments, Headstones, etc.,
Carved in newest style in American and Foreign
Marble and carefully put up in any part
of the country at reasonable rates.

ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY WORK DONE
WITH CARE AND PROMPTNESS.
Call before you engage elsewhere. Dundas st.,
nearly opposite Beaman's corner.
V. KOUBER,
10-6m.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES

(ADJOINING THE PRISCO HOUSE.)
NAPANEE, ONT.

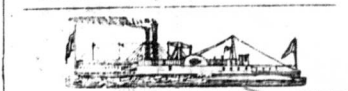
We keep nothing but First-Class
Horses and Vehicles, and at REASONABLE
PRICES

Jno. A. REID

VET. SURGEON
NAPANEE ONT.
GRADUATE OF

Ontario Veterinary College.
May be consulted on all diseases of Domest-
icated Animals, personally at Campbell House
or by letter.

TERMS MODERATE.
OFFICE—Bridge Street.



1877 SEASON 1877.
PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.

The Steamer Shannon,
CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON.

will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY
(Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVING PICTON at 6 a. m., calling at intermediate
ports, arriving at Napanee at about 9:30.

RETURNING TO PICTON Leaves Napanee at 3
o'clock, p. m., calling at intermediate ports, arriv-
ing in Picton at about 6:30.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious
route to all points East, and affords passengers
three hours time in the flourishing town of Nap-
anee for business or pleasure before embarking
on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going East.

When returning, connects with the Merchants'
Express Train from Montreal, thereby making
the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Pic-
ton. Bonded Merchandise (or other freight), will
be promptly looked after, carefully handled and
attended to.

P. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton.
JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee.
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

SEND \$3 CASH,

And \$3 in six monthly payments, making \$21 or
\$20 (all cash), as it will buy a

\$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent.

PREMIUM CITY BOND,

which gives you at once a chance to draw one of
the 114,072 Premiums, amounting to

\$4,350,000.

Authorized by Act of the State Legislature, to
be distributed upon a plan originated by the
Bothchills and adopted by the City of Paris and
other European cities.

Fourth Premium Drawing takes place at the
City Hall, on the

15th Day of July, 1877.

under the direction of the Mayor and other City
Officers, and a Committee of Five City Bank
Presidents.

97 premiums of \$5,000	\$485,000
485 " " 1,000	485,000
1,940 " " 500	970,000
3,879 " " 100	387,900
7,758 " " 50	387,900
15,516 " " 25	387,900
31,032 " " 10	310,320

114,072 premiums amounting to \$4,350,000

No loss or postponement possible. As all bonds
receive \$22, being principal with accrued inter-
est in any event, the above premiums being in
addition thereto, thus if your bond draws the
\$5,000 premium, will receive \$5,022 or if the
smallest premium of \$20 will get \$42.

As an investment for large or small amounts of
money, it pays better and offers greater security
than a Savings Bank.

Drawn Bonds and premiums can be cashed
through any Bank in this country.

A certainty, as all of these Bonds bear five per
cent interest, until paid back.

Absolute security because all the private tax-
able property of its 200,000 inhabitants assessed
at \$124,000,000, is pledged and liable for the
payment of these BONDS, with INTEREST and
PREMIUMS.

Send \$3 (if paid monthly) or \$20 (all cash) in
registered letter, post office money order or draft,
and at once get a chance to draw a \$5,000 premi-
um. Bonds will be sent by mail in registered
letter. Address all orders to

E. B. NEWBURN,
Post Office Box 2883, New York City.
When you write, please state that you saw this
advertisement in the NAPANEE EXPRESS.

54.30 PER WEEK AT HOME.
Samples and Watch free to all
Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO. P.O.
D.S.F.,
236 St. James Street, Montreal.

he was by no means disposed to be
but little prone to the energetic
of life; would generally allow
self, at other periods of the year,
carried hither and thither by her,
more robust nature delighted in the
ciment of traveling. But on this
casian there had been a little diffe
between them.

Early in December an intimation
reached Mrs. Brown at Pau that on
coming Christmas there was to be
great gathering of all the Thompson
the Thompson family hall at Stratfo
Bow, and that she, who had be
Thomps n, was desired to join the
with her husband. On this occa-
sion her only sister was desirous of intr-
ing to the family generally an
excellent young man to whom sh
cently became engaged. The Th
sons—the real name, however, is in
concealed—were a numerous and
ing people. There were uncles and
ins and brothers who had all done
in the world, and who were all like
do better still. One had lately been
turned to Parliament for the River,
and was at the time of which I am
ing a conspicuous member of the
Conservative majority. It was por-
trifing at this success that the
Christmas gathering of the Thom
was to be held, and an opinion had
expressed by the legislature, based
ould Mrs. Brown and her husb
fail to join the family, on this
casian, she and he would be regard
being but faintest Thompsons.

Since her marriage, which was
affair, it was nearly eight years old,
Brown had never passed a Christmas
England. The desirability of doing
had often been noted by the
very soul enjoyed the festivities of
and mince-pies. There had been
meetings of the Thompsons at the
son Hall, though not more impor-
ficient, not so important as the
as this one which was a new thing
el. More than once had she ex-
a wish to see old Christmas again,
old house and the old life. Her
husband had always pointed out the
weakness about his throat and she
a reason for remaining among the
lights of Pau. Year after year she
yielded, and now this bond summon
came.

It was not without considerable
tr that she had induced Mr. Brown to
as far as Paris. Most unwillingly
he left Pau; and then, twice on his
ney—both at Bordeaux and Tours
had made an attempt to return.
the first moment he had reached
throat, and when she had heard com-
ed to make the journey, he had stip-
ed for sleeping at these two towns
at Paris. Mrs. Brown, who, with
slightest feeling of fatigue, could
made the journey from Pau to Stra-
without stopping had consented to
thing, so that they might be at the
son Hall on Christmas eve. When
Brown uttered his unavailing compl-
at the first two towns at which they
she did not, perhaps, quite believe
that he said of his own condition.

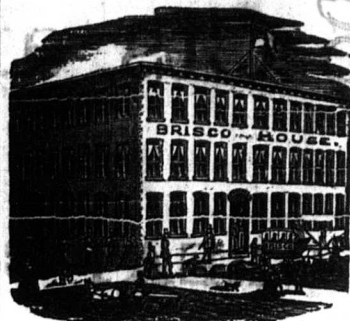
know how prone the strong are to
pect the weakness of the weak—as
weak are to be disgusted by the stre-
of the strong. There were, perha
few words between them on the jom
but the result had hitherto been in
of the lady. She had succeeded in b-
ing Mr. Brown as far as Paris.

Had the occasion been less impor-
no doubt she would have yielded.
weather had been bad even when
left Pau, but as they had made their
northward it had become worse and
worse. As they left Tours, Mr. Br
in a hoarse whisper, had declared
conviction that the journey would
him. Mrs. Brown, however, had u-
tunately noticed half an hour before
he had scolded the waiter on the
of an overcharged trunk or two
loud and clear voice. And she r-
believed that there was danger, or
suffering, she would have yielded;
no woman is satisfied in such a m-

Napanee Express

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

NAPANEE ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 27 1877



BRISCO HOUSE,
NAPANEE, ONT.

POTTER BROS., PROPRIETORS.

First-Class Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Omnibus to and from all Trains and Boats.

LIVERY ATTACHED.

PAISLEY HOUSE.

(John St. opposite the Market.)

NAPANEE, ONT.

A First Class Hotel centrally located, with excellent yard and stabling accommodations.

CHAS. PAISLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
BELLEVILLE

Every Accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

35.

A. P. FARRELL,

PROPRIETOR.

MCDONALD HOUSE,

(Late Clark House)

BRIGHTON, ONT.

Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and Campbellford.

Bus to and from the cars.

39-yl.

Land for Sale

30,000 ACRES.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres; also of City, Town and Village property, in all parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low prices and easy terms.

Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.

A. PETERS, ODESSA,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese Boxes, Tubs, Firkins, etc.

I am now making a very superior article in a sawed cheese box, which I will sell at 12s. All orders intrusted to me will receive prompt attention.

My Neighbor's Wife.

Hark! Hark to my neighbor's flute!
You powder'd slave, that ox, that ass are his.
Hark to his wheezy pipe! My neighbor is
A worthy sort of a brute.

My tuncful neighbor's rich--has horses, lands
A wife (confound his flute--a handsome wife!)
Her love must give a gusto to his life.
See yonder--there she stands!

She turns, she gazes; she has lustrous eyes.
A throat like Juno, and Aurora's arms--
Per Bacco! what a paragon of charms!
My neighbor's drawn a prize.

Yet, somehow, life's a nuisance with it woes.
Sin and disease--and that eternal preaching;
We've suffer'd from our pious teaching--
We suffer--goodness knows!

How vain the wealth that breeds its own
Vexation.
Yet few appear to care to quite forego it!
Then weariness of life (and many know it)
Isn't a glad sensation.

And therefore, neighbor mine, without a sting
I contemplate thy fields, thy house, thy flocks;
I covet not thy man, thy ass, thy ox,
Thy flute, thy--anything.

FREDERICK LOCKER.

THOMPSON HALL.

A VERY FUNNY STORY.

BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

CHAPTER I.

MRS. BROWN'S SUCCESS.

Every one remembers the severity of the Christmas of 187--. I will not designate the year more closely, lest I should enable those who are too curious to investigate the circumstances of this story, and I inquire into details which I do not intend to make known. That winter, however, was especially severe, and the cold of the last two days of December was more felt, I think, in Paris than in any part of England. It may, indeed, be doubted whether there is any town in any country in which thoroughly bad weather is more allicting than in the French capital. Snow and hail seem to be colder there and are certainly less warm than in London. And then there is a feeling among visitors to Paris that Paris ought to be gay; that gaiety, prettiness, and loveliness are its aims, as money, commerce, and general business are the aims of London, which, with its outside sombre darkness, does often seem to want an excuse for its ugliness. But on this occasion, at this Christmas of 187--, Paris was neither gay, nor pretty, nor lively. You could not walk the streets without being milk-deep, not in snow, but in a fluid that had become slush; and there was a falling throughout the day and night of the 23rd of December, a succession of damp, half-frozen abominations from the sky which made it almost impossible for men and women to go about their business.

It was at ten o'clock on that evening that an English lady and gentleman arrived at the Grand Hotel on the Boulevard des Italiens. As I have reasons for concealing the names of this married couple, I will call them Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Now I wish it to be understood that in all the general affairs of life this

to be taken in by false pretences. She observed that he ate a good dinner on his way to Paris, and that he took a small glass of cognac with a complete relish, which a man really suffering from bronchitis surely would not do. So she persevered, and brought him into Paris, late in the evening, in the midst of all that slush and snow. Then, as they sat down to supper, she thought that he did speak harshly, and her loving feminine heart began to misgive her.

But this now was, at any rate, clear to her--that he could no be worse off by going on to London than he would be should he remain in Paris. If a man is to be ill, he had better be ill in the bosom of his family than at a hotel. What comfort could he have, what relief, in that huge barrack? As for the cruelty of the weather, London could not be worse than Paris, and then she thought she had heard that sea air is good for a sore throat. In that bed-room which had been allotted to them *au quatrieme* they could not even get a decent fire. It would in every way be wrong now to forgo the great Christmas gathering when nothing could be gained by staying in Paris.

She had perceived that as her husband became really ill, he became more tractable and less disputatious. Immediately after that little glass of cognac he had declared that he would be--if he would go beyond Paris, and as she began to fear that, after all, everything would have been done in vain. But as they went down to supper between ten and eleven he was more subdued, and merely remarked that this journey would, he was sure, be the death of him. It was half past eleven when they got back to their bedroom, and then he seemed to speak with good sense, and also with much real apprehension. "If I can't get something to relieve me, I know I shall never make my way on," he said. It was intended that they should leave the hotel at half past five the next morning, so as to arrive at Stratford, traveling by the tidal train, at half past seven on Christmas-eve. The early hour, the long journey, the infamous weather, the prospect of that horrid gulf between Boulogne and Folkestone, would have been as nothing to Mrs. Brown, had it not been for that settled look of anguish which had now pervaded her husband's face. "If you don't find something to relieve me, I shall never live through it," he said again, sinking back into the questionable comfort of a Parisian hotel armchair.

"But, my dear, what can I do?" she asked, almost in tears, standing over him and gazing at him. He was a thin, genteel-looking man, with a fine long soft brown beard, but certainly a genteel-looking man. She loved him dearly, and in her softer moods was apt to spoil him with her caresses. "What can I do, my dear? You know I would do any thing if I could. Get into bed, my pet, and be warm, and then to-morrow morning you will be all right." At this moment he was preparing himself for his bed,

way to the saloon, in order that she might pick it up? But the porter did more than that, and accompanied her to the room in which she had supped.

Here, of course, there was a prolonged, and, it need hardly be said, a vain search. The good natured man insisted on emptying an enormous receptacle of soiled table napkins, and on turning them over, one by one, in order that the lady's property might be found. The lady stood by unhappy, but still patient, and as the man was stooping to his work, her eyes were on the mustard pot. There it was, capable of containing enough to blister the throats of a score of sufferers. She edged off a little toward it while the man was busy, trying to persuade her that he would surely forgive her if she took the mustard and told him the whole story. But the descent from her Juno bearing would have been too great! She must have owned, not only to the quest for mustard, but also to a fib--and she could not do it. The porter was at last of opinion that madame must have made a mistake, and madame acknowledged that she was afraid it was so.

What a longing, lingering eye, with an eye turned back, oh! so sadly, to the great jar she left the room, the porter leading the way. She assured him that she would find it by herself, but he would not leave her till he had put her on to the proper passage. The journey seemed to be longer now even than before; but as she ascended the many stairs she swore to herself that she would not even yet be balked of her object. Should her husband want comfort for his poor throat, and the comfort be there within her reach, and he not have it? She counted every stair as she went up, and marked every turn wall. She was sure now that she would know the way and that she could return to the room without fault. She would go back to the saloon. Even though the man should encounter her again, she would go boldly forward and seize the remedy which her poor husband so grievously required.

"Ah, yes," she said, when the porter told her that her room, No. 338, was in the corridor which they had then reached, "I knew it all now. I am so much obliged. Do not come a step further." He was anxious to accompany her to the very door, but she stood in the passage, and prevailed. He lingered a while--naturally. Unluckily she had brought no money with her, and could not give him the two-franc piece which he had earned. Nor could she fetch it from her room, feeling that were she to return to her husband without the mustard, no second attempt would be possible. The disappointed man turned on his heel at last, and made his way down stairs and along the passage. It seemed to her to be almost an eternity while she listened to his still audible footsteps. She had gone on, creeping noiselessly up to the very door of her room, and there she stood, shading the candle in her hand till she thought the man had wandered

QUEEN'S HOTEL, BELLEVILLE

Every Accomodation for Commercial Travellers.

A. P. FARRELL,
PROPRIETOR.

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Bus to and from the cars.

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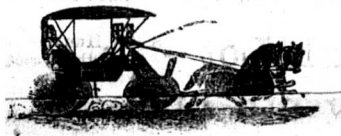
JAMES F. BARTLES.

Napance, Sept. 12th 1876.

A. PETERS, ODESSA,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese
boxes, Tubs, Firkins, etc.
I am now making a very superior article
in a sashed cheese box, which I will
sell at 12c. All orders entrusted to me
will receive prompt attention



POTTER BROS.,

IVERY AND SALE STABLES

(ADJOINING THE PRISCO HOUSE.)

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Desired Merchandise (other freight) will be
promptly looked after, carefully handled and
attended to.

P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton
JOHN BOWLEY, do Napance,
Napance, 15th June, 1877.

and I inquire into details which I do not
intend to make known. That winter,
however, was especially severe, and the
cold of the last two days of December
was more felt, I think, in Paris than in
any part of England. It may, indeed,
be doubted whether there is any town in
any country in which thoroughly bad
weather is more afflicting than in the
French capital. Snow and hail seem to
be colder there and are certainly less
warm than in London. And then there
is a feeling among visitors to Paris that
Paris ought to be gay; that gaiety,
prettiness, and loveliness are its aims, as
money, commerce, and general business
are the aims of London, which, with its
outside sombre darkness, does often seem
to want an excuse for its ugliness. But
on this occasion, at this Christmas of
187—, Paris was neither gay, nor pretty,
nor lively. You could not walk the
streets without being malle-deep, not in
snow, but snow that had become slush;
and there was falling throughout the day
and night of the 28th of December a suc-
cession of damp, half-frozen abominations
from the sky which made it almost im-
possible for men and women to go about
their business.

It was at ten o'clock on that evening
that an English lady and gentleman ar-
rived at the Grand Hotel on the Boule-
vard des Italiens. As I have reasons for
concealing the names of this married
couple, I will call them Mr. and Mrs.
Brown. Now I wish it to be understood
that in all the general affairs of life this
gentleman and this lady lived happily
together, with all the amenities which
should bind a husband and a wife. Mrs.
Brown was one of a wealthy family, and
Mr. Brown, when he married her, had
ing his bread. Nevertheless she had at
once yielded to him when he expressed a
desire to spend the winters of their life
in the south of France; and he, though
he was by disposition somewhat idle, and
but little prone to the energetic occupa-
tions of life, would generally allow him-
self, at other periods of the year, to be
carried hither and thither by her, whose
more robust nature delighted in the ex-
citement of traveling. But on this oc-
casion there had been a little difference
between them.

Early in December an intimation had
reached Mrs. Brown at Pau that on the
coming Christmas there was to be a
great gathering of all the Thompsons in
the Thompson family hall at Stratford-le-
Bow, and that she, who had been a
Thompson, was desired to join the party
with her husband. On this occasion,
her only sister was desirous of introduc-
ing to the family generally a most
excellent young man to whom she re-
cently became engaged. The Thomp-
sons—the real name, however, in fact
concealed—were a numerous and thriv-
ing people. There were uncles and
cousins and brothers who had done well
in the world, and who were likely to
do better still. One had lately been
returned to Parliament for the Essex
Flats and was at the time of writing
a conspicuous member of the brilliant
Conservative majority. It was partly in
triumph at this success that the great
Christmas gathering of the Thompsons
was to be held, and it had not been
expressed by the ladies present that
should Mrs. Brown and her husband,
fail to join the family on this great oc-
casion, she and he would be regarded as
being but faint-hearted Thompsons.

Since her marriage, which was an
affair in w nearly eight years ago, Mrs.
Brown had never passed Christmas in
England. The desirability of doing so
had often been mooted by her. Her
very soul craved the festive, the merry
and merriment. There had been
meetings of the Thompsons in the Thomp-
son Hall, to each of which she had been
invited, not as a party guest, but as a
family one, which was a different mat-
ter. More than once she had expressed
a wish to see old Christmas in the old
house and among the old people, and her
husband had always pointed out her
weakness about his throat and chest as
a reason for remaining in the delights
of Pau. Year after year she had
childhood and now this long summer had

and eleven she was more subdued, and
merely remarked that this journey would,
he was sure, be the death of him. It
was half past eleven when they got back
to their bedroom, and then he seemed to
speak with good sense, and also with
much real apprehension. "If I can't get
something to relieve me, I know I shall
never make my way on," he said. It
was intended that they should leave the
hotel at half past five the next morning,
so as to arrive at Stratford, traveling by
the tidal train, at half past seven on
Christmas-eve. The early hour, the
long journey, the infamous weather, the
prospect of that horrid gulf between
Boulogne and Folkestone, would have
been as nothing to Mrs. Brown, had it
not been for that settled look of anguish
which had now pervaded her husband's
face. "If you don't find something to
relieve me, I shall never live through it,"
he said again, sinking back into the ques-
tionable comfort of a Parisian hotel arm-
chair.

"But, my dear, what can I do?" she
asked, almost in tears, standing over him
and gazing him. He was a thin,
gentle-looking man, with a fine long soft
brown beard, but certainly a gentle-
looking man. She loved him dearly,
and in her softer moods was apt to spoil
him with her caresses. "What can I do,
my dear? You know I would do any
thing if I could. Get into bed, my pet,
and be warm, and then to-morrow morn-
ing you will be all right." At this mo-
ment he was preparing himself for his bed,
and she was assisting him, and put him
in beneath the bedclothes.

"I'll tell you what you can do," he
said, very absently. His voice was so
low that she could hardly hear him.
So she crept close to him, and bent over
him. She would do any thing if he
would only say what. Then he told her
what was his plan. Down in the saloon
he had seen a large jar of mustard stand-
ing on a side-board. As he left the room
he had observed that this had not been
withdrawn with the other appurtenances
of the meal. If she could manage to find
her way down there, taking with her a
handkerchief folded for the purpose, and
if she could then appropriate a part of
the contents of that jar, and, returning
with her prize, apply it to his throat, he
thought that he could get some relief, so
that he might be able to leave his bed
the next morning at five. "But I am
afraid it will be very disagreeable for you
to go down all alone at this time of
night," he croaked out in a piteous whis-
per.

"Of course I'll go," said she. "I don't
mind going in the least." "Nobody will
bite me," and she at once began to fold
a clean handkerchief. I won't be two
minutes, my darling; and if there is a
grain of mustard in the house, I'll have
it on your chest almost immediately." She
was a woman not easily cowed, and the
journey down into the saloon was
nothing to her. Before she went she
tucked the clothes carefully up to his
ears, and then she started.

To run along the first corridor till she
came to a flight of stairs was easy enough,
and easy enough to descend them. Then
there was another corridor and another
flight, and a third corridor and a third
flight, and she began to think that she
was wrong. She found herself in a part
of the hotel which she had not hitherto
visited, and soon discovered by looking
through an open door or two that she
had found her way among a set of private
sitting-rooms which she had not seen be-
fore. Then she tried to make her way
back, up the same stairs and through the
same passages, so that she might start
again. She was beginning to think that
she had lost herself all together, and that
she would be able to find neither the sa-
loon nor her bedroom, when she happily
met the night-porter. She was dressed
in a loose white dressing-gown, with a
white net over her loose hair, and with
white worsted slippers. I ought, per-
haps, to have described her personal ap-
pearance sooner. She was a large wo-
man, with a commanding bust, thought
by some to be handsome, after the man-
ner of June. But with strangers there
was a certain severity of manner about
her—a fortification, as it were, of her vir-

not even yet be balked of her object.
Should her husband want comfort for his
poor throat, and the comfort be there
within her reach, and he not have it?
She counted every stair as she went up,
and marked every turn well. She was
sure now that she would know the
way and that she could return to the
room without fault. She would go back
to the saloon. Even though the man
should encounter her again, she would go
boldly forward and seize the remedy
which her poor husband so grievously re-
quired.

"Ah, yes," she said, when the porter
told her that her room, No. 338, was
in the corridor which they had then re-
ached. "I know it all now. I am so
much obliged." Do not come a step fur-
ther." He was anxious to accompany
her to the very door, but she stood in the
passage and prevailed. He lingered a
while—naturally. Unluckily she had
brought no money with her, and could
not give him the two-franc piece which
he had earned. Nor could she fetch it
from her room, feeling that were she to
return to her husband without the must-
ard, no second attempt would be possi-
ble. The disappointed man turned on
his heel at last, and made his way down
stairs and along the passage. It seemed
to her to be almost an eternity while she
listened to his still audible footsteps.
She had gone on, creeping noiselessly up
to the very door of her room, and there
she stood, shading the candle in her hand
till she thought the man had wandered
away into some further corner of that
endless building. Then she turned once
more and retraced her steps.

CONTINUED.

Value of Knowing How to Swim.

Hanging in the shrouds of a sinking
ship on a wild November afternoon, the
engine-room flooded from the leak, the
steam-pumps not able to work, my back
tortured beyond endurance with hard
labor at the levers of the hand pump, the
deck swept by the bursting seas, a wild
and angry sky above, the sea shore per-
fectly horrible in the tempest of its waves
and the thunder of the surf that went roll-
ing and charging by squallous billows
over half a mile of low sandy bottom, I
asked myself whether, if the ship broke
up, I could manage the undertow—at
merciless drag backward of the sea, the
topmast wave washing the swimmer il-
lusionally toward the shore, the maddest
sucking him down and out. I said to
myself an emphatic "Yes!" But the ex-
periment was signed me, and I got ashore
next morning in a life boat. Ever since
that awful hour and night, I have had a
sincere respect for the science and art of
swimming, in which next to God, then
rested all my hope and trust.

But before we talk about fighting an
undertow in a wicked sea-way, let us dis-
cuss the principles and method of swim-
ming. To drown in a river, with the
shore only a few yards away, when any
dog or donkey would reach the land,
must involve a feeling of personal hu-
miliation as well as despair. To be self-
trustworthy is the first thing in moments
of danger; but the art of swimming has
a high value in the saving of other lives
and is, besides a luxury and accomplish-
ment, worth the having for the mere fun
of the thing. In our civilization swim-
ming is an acquired accomplishment.
It is understood to be a natural
function with nearly all kinds of animals,
hogs and humanity being the leading ex-
ceptions. The inability to swim is in all
cases a defect of education. The true
plan to follow, when safety is the call, is
to swim with everything below the chin
well down under water, the head well
back and resting centrally in the floating
power of the lungs. But what will you
do when your comrade is stirred out and
drowning? That depends. If he is cool
and reliable, get in front of him, let him
place his hands on your hips, that you
shoulders, and you can carry him quite a
distance. That supposes that both parties,
rescued and rescuer, understand fair play.
The weaker party is the one that ought to
drown, if he shows any disposition to
down his friend by a miserable, cow-
ardly death clutch at the only floating

(ADJOINING THE FRISCO HOUSE.)
NAPANEE, ONT.
 We keep nothing but First-Class
 Orses and Vehicles, and at REASONABLE
 PRICES



Ontario Veterinary College.
 May be consulted on all diseases of Domesticated Animals, personally at Campbell House or by letter.
 TERMS MODERATE
 OFFICE—Bridge Street.



877 SEASON 1877.
PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.

The Steamer Shannon,
 CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON,
 will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY
 Sundays excepted, as follows:
 LEAVING PICTON at 6 a.m., calling at intermediate
 ports, arriving at Napanee at about 3:30.
 RETURNING to Picton—Leaves Napanee at 3
 o'clock, p.m., calling at intermediate ports, arriv-
 ing in Picton at about 9:30.
 This is the cheapest and most expeditious
 route to all points East, and affords passengers
 three hours time in the flourishing town of Napanee
 for business or pleasure before embarking
 in the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going East.
 When returning, connects with the Merchants'
 Express Train from Montreal, thereby making
 the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Pic-
 ton. Bonded Merchandise (at other freight) will
 be promptly loaded after, carefully handled and
 attended to.
 P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton.
 JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee.
 Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

SEND \$3 CASH,
 And \$3 in six monthly payments, making \$21 or
 \$20 (all cash), as it will buy a
\$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent.
 PREMIUM CITY BOND,

which gives you at once a chance to draw one of
 the 114,072 Premiums, amounting to
\$4,350,000.
 Authorized by Act of the State Legislature, to be
 distributed upon a plan originated by the
 Rothschilds and adopted by the City of Paris and
 other European cities.
 Fourth Premium Drawing takes place at the
 City Hall, on the

15th Day of July, 1877,
 under the direction of the Mayor and other City
 Officers, and a Committee of Five City Bank
 Presidents.

97 premiums of \$5,000	485,000
485 " " 1,000	485,000
1,940 " " 500	970,000
3,880 " " 100	388,000
9,700 " " 50	485,000
97,000 " " 10	970,000

114,072 premiums amounting to \$4,350,000
 No loss or postponement possible. As all bonds
 receive \$22, being principal with accrued interest
 in any event, the above premiums being in
 addition thereto, thus if your bond draws the
 smallest premium, will receive \$5,022 or if the
 smallest premium of \$20 will get \$42.
 As an investment for large or small amounts of
 money, it pays better and offers greater security
 than a Savings Bank.

Drawn Bonds and premiums can be cashed
 through any Bank in this country.
 Absolutely, as all of these Bonds bear five per
 cent interest, until paid back.
 Absolute security because all the private tax-
 able property of its 200,000 inhabitants assessed
 at \$13,000,000, is pledged and liable for the
 payment of these BONDS, WITH INTEREST AND
 PREMIUMS.

Send \$3 (if paid monthly) or \$20 (all cash) in
 registered letter, post office money order or draft,
 and at once get a chance to draw a \$5,000 premi-
 um. Bonds will be sent by mail in registered
 letter. Address all orders to
E. B. NEWBURN,
 Post Office Box 2885, New York City.
 When you write, please state that you saw this
 advertisement in the NAPANEE EXPRESS.

54-30 PER WEEK AT HOME.
 Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO. P.O.
 D.S.F., 236 St. James Street, Montreal.

self, at other periods of the year, to be
 carried hither and thither by her, whose
 more robust nature delighted in the ex-
 citement of traveling. But on this oc-
 casion there had been a little difference
 between them.

Early in December an intimation had
 reached Mrs. Brown at Pau that on the
 coming Christmas there was to be a
 great gathering of all the Thompsons in
 the Thompson family hall at Stratford-le-
 Bow; and that she, who had been a
 Thompson, was desired to join the party
 with her husband. On this occasion,
 her only sister was desirous of introduc-
 ing to the family generally a most
 excellent young man to whom she re-
 cently became engaged. The Thomp-
 sons—the real name, however, is in fact
 concealed—were a numerous and thriving
 people. There were uncles and cousins
 and brothers who had all done well
 in the world, and who were all likely to
 do better still. One had lately been re-
 turned to Parliament for the Essex Flats
 and was at the time of which I am writ-
 ing a conspicuous member of the gallant
 Conservative majority. It was partly in
 triumph at this success that the great
 Christmas gathering of the Thompsons
 was to be held, and an occasion had been
 expressed by the legislature in that
 should Mrs. Brown and her husband,
 fail to join the family on this happy oc-
 casion, she and he would be regarded as
 being but *faint* Thompsons.

Since her marriage, which was an
 affair in a nearly eight years old, Mrs.
 Brown had never passed a Christmas in
 England. The desirability of doing so
 had often been mooted by her. Her
 very soul envied the festivities of holly
 and mince-pies. There had been
 meetings of the Thompsons in Thomp-
 son Hall, though meetings not of signifi-
 cant, notes important to the family,
 as this one which was now to be cele-
 brated. More than once had she expressed
 a wish to see old Christmas again in the
 old house and in the old faces. But her
 husband had always, provided a certain
 weakness about his throat and chest as
 a reason for remaining among the de-
 lights of Pau. Year after year she had
 yielded, and now this long summons had
 come.

It was not without considerable trouble
 that she had induced Mr. Brown to come
 as far as Paris. Most unwillingly had
 he left Pau; and then, twice on his jour-
 ney—both at Bordeaux and Tours—he
 had made an attempt to return. From
 the first moment he had married, his
 throat, and when at last he had consented
 to make the journey, he had stipulat-
 ed for sleeping at these two towns and
 at Paris. Mrs. Brown, who, with no
 slightest feeling of fatigue, could have
 made the journey from Pau to Stratford
 without stopping, had consented to every-
 thing, so that they might be at Thomp-
 son Hall on Christmas eve. When Mr.
 Brown uttered his unavailing complaints
 at the first two towns at which they stop-
 ped, she did not, perhaps, quite believe
 that he said of his own condition. We
 know how prone the strong are to sus-
 pect the weakness of the weak—as the
 weak are to be disgusted by the strength
 of the strong. There were, perhaps, a
 few words between them on the journey,
 but the result had hitherto been in favor
 of the lady. She had succeeded in bring-
 ing Mr. Brown as far as Paris.

Had the occasion been less important,
 no doubt she would have yielded. The
 weather had been bad even when they
 left Pau, but as they had made their way
 northward it had become worse and still
 worse. As they left Tours, Mr. Brown,
 in a hoarse whisper, had declared his
 conviction that the journey would kill
 him. Mrs. Brown, however, had unfor-
 tunately noticed half an hour before that
 he had scolded the waiter of the score
 of an overcharged frank or two with a
 loud and clear voice. Had she really
 believed that there was danger, or even
 suffering, she would have yielded; but
 no woman is satisfied in such a matter

of the meal. If she could manage to find
 her way down there, taking with her a
 handkerchief folded for the purpose, and
 if she could then appropriate a part of
 the contents of that jar, and, returning
 wither prize, apply it to his throat, he
 thought that he could get some relief, so
 that he might be able to leave his bed
 the next morning at five. "But I am
 afraid it will be very disagreeable for you
 to get down all alone at this time of
 night," he croaked out in a piteous whis-
 per.

"Of course I'll go," said she. "I don't
 mind going in the least." "Nobody will
 bite me," and she at once began to fold
 a clean handkerchief. I won't be two
 minutes, my darling; and if there is a
 grain of mustard in the house, I'll have
 it on your chest almost immediately." She
 was a woman not easily cowed, and the
 journey down into the saloon was
 nothing to her. Before she went she
 tucked the clothes carefully up to his
 ears, and then she started.

To run along the first corridor till she
 came to a flight of stairs was easy enough,
 and easy enough to descend them. Then
 there was another corridor and another
 flight, and a third corridor and a third
 flight, and she began to think that she
 was wrong. She found herself in a part
 of the hotel which she had not hitherto
 visited, and soon discovered by looking
 through an open door or two that she
 had found her way among a set of private
 sitting-rooms which she had not seen be-
 fore. Then she tried to make her way
 back, up the same stairs and through the
 same passages, so that she might start
 again. She was beginning to think that
 she had lost herself altogether, and that
 she would be able to find neither the
 saloon nor her bedroom, when she happily
 met the night-porter. She was dressed
 in a loose white dressing-gown, with a
 white net over her loose hair, and with
 white worsted slippers. I ought, per-
 haps, to have described her personal ap-
 pearance sooner. She was a large wo-
 man, with a commanding bust, thought
 by some to be handsome, after the man-
 ner of Juno. But with strangers there
 was a certain severity of manner about
 her—a fortification, as it were, of her vir-
 tue against all possible attacks—a declar-
 ed determination to maintain, at all
 points, the beautiful character of a Brit-
 ish matron, which, much as it had been
 appreciated at Thompson Hall, had met
 with some ill-natured criticism among
 French men and women. At Pau she
 had been called *La Fiere Anglaise*. The
 name had reached her own ears and those
 of her husband. He had been much an-
 noyed, but she had taken it in good part
 —had, indeed, been somewhat proud of
 the title, and had endeavored to live up
 to it. With her husband she could, on
 occasion, be soft, but she was of opinion
 that with other men a British matron
 should be stern. She was now greatly
 in want of assistance; but, nevertheless,
 when she met the porter she remem-
 bered her character. "I have lost my way
 wandering through these horrid passag-
 es," she said, in her severest tone. This
 was in answer to some question from
 him—some question to which her reply
 was given very slowly. Then when he
 asked where madame wished to go, she
 paused, again thinking what destination
 she would announce. No doubt the man
 could take her back to her bedroom, but
 if so, the mustard must be renounced,
 and with the mustard, as she now feared,
 all hope of reaching Thompson Hall on
 Christmas eve. But she, though she was
 in many respects a brave woman, did not
 dare to tell the man that she was prowling
 about the hotel in order that she
 might make a midnight raid upon the
 mustard pot. She paused, therefore, for
 a moment, that she might collect her
 thoughts, erecting her head as she did so
 in her best Juno fashion, till the porter
 was lost in admiration. Thus she gained
 time to fabricate a tale. She had, she
 said, dropped her handkerchief under the
 supper table; would he show her the

deck swept by the hurrying seas, a wild
 and angry sky above, the sea shore
 perfectly horrible in the tempest of its waves
 and the thunder of the surf that went roll-
 ing and charging by squallions of billows
 over half a mile of low sandy bottom, I
 asked myself whether, if the ship broke up,
 I could manage the undertow. At
 merciless drag back ward of the sea, the
 topmost wave washing the swimmer il-
 lusively toward the shore, the undermost
 sucking him down and out. I said to
 myself an emphatic "Yes!" But the ex-
 periment was spared me, and I got ashore
 next morning in a life boat. Ever since
 that awful hour and night, I have had a
 sincere respect for the science and art of
 swimming, in which next to God, then
 rested all my hope and trust.

But before we talk about fighting an
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 ming is an acquired accomplishment.
 It is understood to be a natural
 function with nearly all kinds of animals,
 hogs and humanity being the leading ex-
 ceptions. The inability to swim is in all
 cases a defect of education. The true
 plan to follow, when safety is the call, is
 to swim with everything below the chin
 well down under water, the head well
 back and resting centrally on the floating
 power of the lungs. But what will you
 do when your comrade is sure to out and
 drowning? That depends. If he is cool
 and reliable, get in front of him, let him
 place his hands on your hips (not your
 shoulders) and you can carry him quite a
 distance. That supposes that both parties,
 rescued the rescuer, understand fair play.
 The weaker party is the one that ought to
 drown, the shows any disposition to
 drown, his friend by a miserable, cowardly
 death clutch at the only floating
 thing around him. In the case of the
 death clutch, go to the bottom with your
 man and leave him there. There may be
 an unpleasant wrestle, but the real drown-
 ing man is ready to quit his prey, when
 he strikes bottom. The better man has
 his right to come to the surface and swim
 ashore.

But in a considerable swimming ex-
 perience, and some rescues, there comes
 one absolute rule: Never face a drown-
 ing man. He welcomes rescue so eagerly
 that he will hang you around the neck and
 take you down. The safest and the best
 thing to do is to get behind him, and,
 and unless you are left handed, put your
 left hand under his right arm-pit. The
 lift you give him will be enough in ordi-
 nary water. He can be coaxed to help
 himself, and if he is a reasonable being
 you can bring him to shore. If he is in-
 sane with fright, recollect that you are
 both prudent and heroic. Get away from
 him, clutch his axle with one hand, and
 tow him ashore. If the bark is near, he
 is not likely to drown on the way. If he
 does, it is not your fault. But a brave
 swimmer is master of his element.

I once saw two young fellows rescue a
 drowning comrade in a way that was re-
 markable for its neatness. The fellow
 was in mid-stream, cramped and exhaust-
 ed, and barely able to keep afloat. Which
 was first was never decided, but in the
 critical moment each was behind him,
 each with a hand under an arm-pit: he
 was also a dead weight on their hands,
 and they swam him ashore, more dead
 than alive. It was a struggle, but they
 were the masters of the situation.—*St.
 Nicholas.*

Delaware farmers have commenced cut-
 ting wheat the crop turning out very
 fine.

Express.

THE GREATEST NUMBER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27 1877

\$1.00 per annum, if paid in advance

NO. 14.

en in by false pretenses. She that he ate a good dinner on o Paris, and that he took a as of cognac with a complete rich a map really suffering from surely would not do. So she d, and brought him into Paris, evening, in the midst of all and saw. Then, as they sat supper, she thought that he did arselv, and her loving feminine an to misgve her. is now was, at any rate, clear to he could no be worse off by to London than he would be remain in Paris. If a man is he had better be ill in the bosom ily than at a hotel. What ould he have, what relief, in barrack? As for the cruelty ather, London could not be in Paris, and then she thought eard that sea air is good for a t. In that bed-room which allotted to them au quatriemme d not even get a decent fire. It every way be wrong now to e great Christmas gathering hng could be gained by staying

d perceived that as her husband ally ill, he became more trac- less disputatious. Immodi- that little glass of cognac he red that he would be — if go beyond Paris, and as she b- that, after all, everything e been done in vain. But as down to supper between ten n he was more subdued, and marked that this journey would, ra, be the death of him. It ast eleven when they got back edroom, and then he seemed to h good sense, and also with apprehension. "If I can't get to relieve me, I know I shall ke my way on," he said. It ded that they should leave the alf past five the next morning, rive at Stratford, traveling by rain, at half past seven on eve. The early hour, the ey, the infamous weather, the of that horrid gulf between and Folkestone, would have othing to Mrs. Brown, had it for that settled look of anguish l now pervaded her husband's. You don't find something to e, I shall never live through it," ain, sinking back into the ques- comfort of a Parisian hotel arm-

ny dear, what can I do?" she oost in tears, standing over him ssing him. He was a thin, oking man, with a fine long soft rd, but certainly a genteel- nan. She loved him dearly, r softer moods was apt to spoil her caresses. "What can I do, ? You know I would do any could. Get into bed, my pet, arm, and then to-morrow morn- ill be all right." At this mo- vas preparing himself for his bed, as assisting him, and put him k the bedclothes.

way to the saloon, in order that she might pick it up?" But the porter did more than that, and accompanied her to the room in which she had supped.

Here, of course, there was a prolonged, and, it need hardly be said, a vain search. The good natured man insisted on emptying an enormous receptacle of soiled table napkins, and on turning them over one by one, in order that the lady's property might be found. The lady stood by unhappy, but all patient, and as the man was stooping to his work, her eyes was on the mustard pot. There it was, capable of containing enough to blister the throats of a score of sufferers. She edged off a little toward it while the man was busy trying to persuade her that he would surely forgive her if she took the mustard and told him the whole story. But the descent from her Juno bearing would have been too great! She must have owned, not only to the quest for mustard, but also to a fib—and she could not do it. The porter was at last of opinion that madame must have made a mistake, and madame acknowledged that she was afraid it was so.

What a longing, lingeri'g eye, with an eye turned back, oh! so sadly, to the great jar she left the room, the porter leading the way. She assured him that she would find it by herself, but he would not leave her till he had put her on to the proper passage. The journey seemed to be longer now even than before; but as she ascended the many stairs she swore to herself that she would not even yet be balked of her object. Should her husband want comfort for his poor throat, and the comfort be there within her reach, and he not have it? She counted every stair as she went up, and marked every turn wall. She was sure now that she would know the way and that she could return to the room without fault. She would go back to the saloon. Even though the man should encounter her again, she would go boldly forward and seize the remedy which her poor husband so grievously required.

"Ah, yes," she said, when the porter told her that her room, No. 338, was in the corridor which they had then reached, "I know it all now. I am so much obliged. Do not come a step further." He was anxious to accompany her to the very door, but she stood in the passage and prevailed. He lingered a while—naturally. Unluckily she had brought no money with her, and could not give him the two-franc piece which he had earned. Nor could she fetch it from her room, feeling that were she to return to her husband without the mustard, no second attempt would be possible. The disappointed man turned on his heel at last, and made his way down stairs and along the passage. It seemed to her to be almost an eternity while she listened to his still audible footsteps. She had gone on, creeping noiselessly up to the very door of her room, and there she stood, shading the candle in her hand till she thought the man had wandered away into some further corner of that endless building. Then she turned once

The Growth of Children.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BOSTON.

The growth of children has been made the subject of very ingenious and original researches through some 25,000 measurements of the children in the public schools of this city, by Prof. Bowditch, of the Harvard Medical School, and published by the State Board of Health. Prof. Bowditch's figures and tables appear to be the most thoroughgoing and valuable as a basis for scientific deduction in existence. His own summary of the most important results he has obtained is as follows:—

"The growth of children takes place in such a way that until the age of 11 or 12 years boys are both taller and heavier than girls of the same age, but at this period of life girls begin to grow very rapidly, and for the two or three years surpass boys of the same age both height and weight. Boys then acquire and retain a size superior to that of girls, who have now nearly completed their full growth. Children born of American-born parents are in Massachusetts taller and heavier than children of foreign-born parents, a superiority which seems to depend partly on the greater average comfort in which such children live and grow up, and partly upon differences of race or stock. Pupils of American parentage at the public Latin school and other high schools are (apparently for the same reasons) superior in height and weight to the generality of boys of American parentage in the public schools, and to English boys of the non-laboring class attending public schools and universities, the superiority in weight being as a rule more marked than that in height."

It will be seen that several popular delusions of long standing are here dispelled, and the regulation of physical and mental training so much the better guided. The value and importance of the conclusion, however, are diminished by the very fact that they are unique, and other communities have yet no similar statistics. When such basis of comparison has been supplied, the influence of geographical and climatic condition on growing children may be discovered the number of generations in which climatic changes are accomplished, the effect, if any, of the seasons of the year, the comparative effect of city and of country life, &c.—*Boston Transcript.*

German Beer Gardens on Sunday.

SHALL THEY BE CLOSED—HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE STUMP.

Manor Moore, of Cincinnati, decided that the beer gardens need not be closed on Sunday. He said to a committee of clergymen:—"It is unjust of you to demand that others, who have a different view of the Sabbath from yourselves, shall be oppressed. Your churches shall be protected, and the authorities will do all in their power in order that services may not be disturbed. I have at all times granted to churches, when they have given entertainments and exhibi-

The Hard Struggle.

They looked on poverty and famine,
The cold breath of our shivering
When wind blew shrill and bleak,
We watched him crawling to my board,
To snatch my scraps of food,
But never suspecting that I was not once—
To save myself from such a fate—
You fought him for the life of a man
That only feared to die,
And bid him hard, and led him low,
And scorned him to the last!
I've struggled—sure of victory,
In battle, although in pain,
With soul serene, and head erect,
And as I will again.

A Mother's Influence.

In the article, the late ex-Senator Pratt was dictating, at the time of his death, this incident in his own life is related:

"It was late in the fall of 1835 that, having collected for the different mercantile firms in Cincinnati about 2,000, I was sent on horseback by the Lawrenceburg road to deliver to the several parties interested the money so collected. As I was passing the branch bank, then recently established on the morning of my departure, the cashier, halted me and brought out some bundles of bank bills folded up and stowed them away in my saddlebags, and handed me letters to the banks to whom the packages were to be delivered. He stunned me by saying they amounted to \$20,000. There was a moment, a supreme and critical one, when the voice of the tempter penetrated my ear. It was when I reached the crown of those imperial hills that overlook the Ohio River when approaching Lawrenceburg from the interior. This noble stream was the great artery of commerce at that day, before a Railroad west of Massachusetts had been built. What a gay spectacle it presented, flashing in the bright sunlight, covered with flat-boats, with rafts, with gay steamers ascending and descending, and transporting their passengers in brief time to the Gulf of Mexico, the gateway to all parts of the world. I had but to sell my horse and go aboard one of these with my treasure, and I was absolutely beyond the reach of pursuit. There were no telegraphs then flashing intelligence by an agency more subtle than steam and war outrunning it; no extradition-treaties requiring foreign governments to return the felon. The world was before me, and at the age of twenty-one, with feeble ties connecting me with those left behind, I was in possession of a fortune for those early days. I recall the fact that this thought was a tenant of my mind for a moment, and for a moment only. Bless God, it found no hospitable lodgement any longer. And what think you, gentle reader, were the associate thoughts that came to my rescue? Away, over rivers and mountains, a thousand miles distant, in a humble farm-house, on a bench, an aged mother reading to her boy from the oracles of God."

An American Opinion of the Montreal Outrage.

England guards her interests and her citizens with a jealous eye. If you tread on the coat tail of an Englishman in any part of the civilized or savage world, it strains a seam in the pea-jacket of every sailor in the British navy. If an Englishman is arrested in Brazil, a fleet of war ships is sent down to enquire into it. If an Englishman is insulted on the streets of Madrid, the British Government demands of the Spanish Government an immediate explanation. If an Englishman stubs his toe against the tallest pyramid in Egypt, the Khedive is requested to have a sign placed conspicuously in front of the pyramid, cautioning British subjects against similar mishaps. If an Englishman is taken down with the measles in Hungary, a request is sent from the Royal Health Requiring Society of England, asking that the disease may be abated. Should an English child be

he was more subdued, and
arked that this journey would
be the death of him. It
at eleven when they got back
room, and then he seemed to
good sense, and also with
apprehension. "If I can't get
to relieve me, I know I shall
my way on," he said. It
ed that they should leave the
of the past five the next morning,
ive at Stratford, traveling by
ain, at half past seven on
eve. The early hour, the
y, the infamous weather, the
y, that horrid gulf between
nd Folkestone, would have
hing to Mrs. Brown, had it
r that settled look of anguish
now pervaded her husband's
you don't find something to
I shall never live through it,"
in, sinking back into the ques-
mfort of a Parisian hotel arm-
y dear, what can I do?" she
st in tears, standing over him
ing him. He was a thin,
king man, with a fine long soft
d, but certainly a gentle-
an. She loved him dearly,
softer moods was apt to spoil
er caresses. "What can I do,
You know I would do any
ould. Get into bed, my pet,
m, and then to-morrow morn-
I be all right." At this mo-
s preparing himself for his bed,
s assisting him, and put him
the bedclothes.
you what you can do," he
rarily. His voice was, so
at she could hardly hear him.
t close to him, and bent over
would do any thing if he
say what. Then he told her
s plan. Down in the saloon
a large jar of mustard stand-
e-board. As he left the room
ved that this had not been
with the other appurtenances
If she could manage to find
rn there, taking with her a
f filled for the purpose, and
then appropriate a part of
of that jar, and, returning
ze, apply it to his throat, he
t he could get some relief, so
it be able to leave his bed
rning at five. "But I am
be very disagreeable for you
all alone at this time of
reaked out in a piteous whis-
e I'll go," said she. "I don't
in the least." "Nobody will
nd she at once began to fold
kerchief. I won't be two
darling; and if there is a
stard in the house, I'll have
chest almost immediately."
oman not easily cowed, and
down into the saloon was
ier. Before she went she
clothes carefully up to his
en she started.
ng the first corridor till she
ight of stairs was easy enough,
ough to descend them. Then
nother corridor and another
third corridor and a third
he began to think that she
She found herself in a part
which she had not hitherto
soon discovered by looking
open door or two that she
er way among a set of private
is which she had not seen be-
she tried to make her way
e same stairs and through the
ges, so that she might start
was beginning to think that
herself altogether, and that
e able to find neither the sa-
r bedroom, when she happily
ht-porter. She was dressed
white dressing-gown, with a
ver her loose hair, and with
ed slippers. I ought, per-
ze described her personal ap-
pomer. She was a large wo-
e companion-like bust, thought
be handsome, after the man-
e. But with strangers there
in severity of manner about
fication, as it were, of her vir-

not even yet be balked of her object.
Should her husband want comfort for his
poor throat, and the comfort be there
within her reach, and he not have it?
She counted every stair as she went up,
and marked every turn wall. She was
sure now that she would know the
way and that she could return to the
room without fault. She would go back
to the saloon. Even though the man
should encounter her again, she would go
bodily forward and seize the remedy
which her poor husband so grievously re-
quired.
"Ah, yes," she said, when the porter
told her that her room, No. 338, was
in the corridor which they had then re-
ached, "I knew it all now. I am so
much obliged. Do not come a step fur-
ther." He was anxious to accompany
her to the very door, but she stood in the
passage and prevailed. He lingered a
while—naturally: Unluckily she had
brought no money with her, and could
not give him the two-franc piece which
he had earned. Nor could she fetch it
from her room, feeling that were she to
return to her husband without the mus-
tard, no second attempt would be possi-
ble. The disappointed man turned on
his heel at last, and made his way down
stairs and along the passage. It seemed
to her to be almost an eternity while she
listened to his still audible footsteps.
She had gone on, creeping noiselessly up
to the very door of her room, and there
she stood, shading the candle in her hand
till she thought the man had wandered
away into some further corner of that
endless building. Then she turned once
more and retraced her steps.
CONTINUED.
Value of Knowing How to Swim.
Hanging in the shrouds of a sinking
ship on a wild November afternoon, the
engine-room flooded from the leak, the
steam-pumps not able to work, my back
tortured beyond endurance with hard
labor at the levers of the hand pump, the
deck swept by the bursting seas, a wild
and angry sky above, the sea shore per-
fectly horrible in the tempest of its waves
and the thunder of the surf that went roll-
ing and charging by squadrons of billows
over half a mile of low sandy bottom, I
asked myself whether, if the ship broke
up, I could manage the undertow—trot
at merciless drag backward of the sea, the
topmast wave washing the swimmer il-
lusively toward the shore, the undertow
sucking him down and out. I said to
myself an emphatic "Yes." But the ex-
perience was spared me, and I got ashore
next morning in a big boat. Ever since
that awful hour and night, I have had a
sincere respect for the science and art of
swimming, in which next to God, I then
rested all my hope and trust.
But before we talk about fighting an
undertow in a wicked sea-way, let us dis-
cuss the principles and method of swim-
ming. To drown in a river, with the
shore only a few yards away, when any
dog or donkey would reach the land, must
involve a feeling of personal humili-
ation as well as despair. To be self-
trustworthy is the first thing in moments
of danger; but the art of swimming has
a high value in the saving of other lives
and, besides, a luxury and accomplish-
ment, worth the having for the mere fun
of the thing. In our civilization swim-
ming is an accepted accomplishment.
It is understood to be a natural
function with nearly all kinds of animals,
hogs and humanity being the leading ex-
ceptions. The inability to swim is in all
cases a defect of education. The true
plan to follow, when safety is the call, is
to swim with everything below the chin
well down under water, the head well
back and resting centrally and floating
power of the lungs. But what will you
do when your comrade is drenched out
and drowning? That depends. If he is cool
and reliable, get in front of him, let him
place his hands on your hips (not your
shoulders) and you can carry him quite a
distance. That supposes that both parties
resemble the rescuer rather than the rescued.
The weaker party is the one that ought to
drown, his friend or a third party, cow-
ardly or otherwise, is the only floating

to the generality of boys of American
parentage in the public schools, and to
English boys of the non-laboring class at-
tending public schools and universities,
the superiority in weight being as a rule
more marked than that in height."
It will be seen that several popular de-
lusions of long standing are here dispel-
led, and the regulation of physical and
mental training so much the better guid-
ed. The value and importance of the
conclusion, however, are diminished by
the very fact that they are unique, and
other communities have yet no similar
statistics. When such basis of compari-
son has been supplied, the influence of
geographical and climatic condition on
growing children may be discovered the
number of generations in which climatic
changes are accomplished, the effect, if
any, of the seasons of the year, the com-
parative effect of city and of country life,
&c.—Boston Transcript.
German Beer Gardens on Sunday
SHALL THEY BE CLOSED—HENRY WARD
BEECHER ON THE STUMP.
Manor Moore, of Cincinnati, decided
that the beer gardens need not be closed
on Sunday. He said to a committee of
clergymen:—"It is unjust of you to de-
mand that others, who have a different
view of the Sabbath from yourselves,
shall be oppressed. Your churches shall
be protected, and the authorities will do
all in their power in order that services
may not be disturbed. I have at all
times granted to churches, when they
have given entertainments and exhibi-
tions, and even raffles, which are also
illegal, free licenses. Live and let live.
Permit the people to have their innocent
amusements." The Murphy total abstin-
ence movement is under powerful head-
way in Cincinnati, and a further deter-
mined effort will be made to enforce the
Ohio law, which is plainly against the sale
of beer on Sunday. On the other hand
the Germans are numerous and influen-
tial there, and they will not readily sub-
mit to the closing of the gardens.
FROM BEECHER'S SUNDAY SERMON.
"The temperance question has many
aspects. Certainly no more zeal is need-
ed to make success sure. Broader wis-
dom and charity in its advocates are
needed. They should not be vindictive or
try to exclude those who do not agree
with them from respectable circles. The
real trouble is the constant tendency
in human nature, founded on the
warfare between reason and the beast.
This warfare must last so long as the race
shall endure. There is no short cut to vic-
tory. Have patience. Use reason. Tell the
Germans who would make Sunday a beer-
drinking day, not that they are free
thinkers and infidels, trying to pull down
our institutions, but that, although they
know more about music and art, and are
better students than we, yet that we have
solved the question of self-government,
and that is found in self restraint. Use
reason, not vituperation. Create a ripe
public sentiment, and the temperance
question will be nearer solution."

Turkey in America

The largest single contract ever taken
in the United States from a foreign
nation is the \$17,000,000 one given to the
Providence (R. I.) Tool Company by the
Turkish Government. The Tool Com-
pany was three years in preparing to be-
gin the work upon the contract, and now
employ 2,500 men who turn out 200,000
guns per year, or 600 finished guns per
day. These guns are the Martini-Heury
rifles. One of the side businesses of
magnitude which has grown principally
out of this contract is that of the Excelsior
Box Company of Providence. This
Company is now busy making 20,000
boxes per year for the Tool Company in
which to ship their guns to Turkey. Each
box is made to hold twenty of the guns,
and with such accuracy are groove pieces
for the interior of the boxes made that
they do not allow a play of even one
two-hundredth part of an inch of the
arms, when packed with the muzzle tip
and shoulder piece resting in the grooves.
No other precaution is needed or used in

one, with feeble ties connecting me with
those left behind, I was in possession of
a fortune for those early days. I recall
the fact that this thought was a tenant
of my mind for a moment, and for a
moment only. Bless God, it found no
hospitable lodgement any longer. And
what thank you, gentle reader, were the
associate thoughts that came to my res-
cue? Away, over rivers and mountains,
a thousand miles distant, in a humble
farm-house, on a bench, an aged mother
reading to her boy from the oracles of
God."

An American Opinion of the Montreal Outrage

England guards her interests and her
citizens with a jealous eye. If you tread
on the coat-tail of an Englishman in any
part of the civilized or savage world, it
strains a seam in the pea-jacket of every
sailor in the British navy. If an Eng-
lishman is arrested in Brazil, a fleet of
war ships is sent down to enquire into it.
If an Englishman is insulted on the
streets of Madrid, the British Government
demands of the Spanish Government an
immediate explanation. If an Eng-
lishman stubs his toe against the tallest
pyramid in Egypt, the Khedive is re-
quested to have a sign placed conspicu-
ously in front of the pyramid, cautioning
British subjects against similar mishaps.
If an Englishman is taken down with
the measles in Hungary, a request is sent
from the Royal Health Requiring Society
of England, asking that the disease may
be abated. Should an English child be
attacked with the chicken pox in New
York, Earl Derby suggests to our Gov-
ernment that a little more attention
to the sanitary condition of our metro-
politan cities would be advisable. So it
goes all the world around and all the year
around. How surprised we are, there-
fore, upon reading the despatches from
Montreal! Here we find a body of
citizens, calling themselves, for want of a
better name perhaps, Orangemen, prepar-
ing to celebrate the 12th day of July, as
they have celebrated it for years. We
find that another body of citizens have
prepared to break up this celebration at
any cost. We find that the Orangemen
appeal to the civil authorities
for protection. We find that
they are turned over to the mili-
tary authorities. We find that again
they are turned over to the civil authori-
ties, and again instructed to see the mili-
tary authorities. We find that after all
this going backward and forward, they
are at last informed by the military and
civil authorities that no protection can
be afforded them! No protection!
No protection afforded a body
of English subjects! Great heavens, as
Mr. Micawber would say, the god of day
is frowning upon the age.—Chicago
News.

How a Chicago Girl Fixed him.

"Will you do something to oblige me?"
shly asked a beautiful young woman of
a timid gentleman, whose acquaintance
she had just made at a small social
gathering on West Adams Street the
other evening.
"Anything that I can in honor, miss,"
he replied blushing.
"Well," said she "come in the back
parlor, where it is dark, and sit on the sofa
with me, and let me rest my head on
your shoulder, and you pretend to
whisper in my ear, only don't blow, be-
cause that tickles, and I can't laugh, for
this new dress is very tight; and when
anybody looks you can draw your arm
away—I forgot to say I wish you to put
it around my waist—I'll pretend to
blush."
"But, my gracious honored miss,"
stammered the young man, after hastily
dividing 4 into 1874, and finding that it
wasn't leap year; "my goodness before
all these people—and I am already en-
gaged—and your father must weigh—"
"Hush, I know what I am up to," re-
plied the artless girl. "I am engaged,
too, to that young man talking to the
woman faced thing with somebody else's
hair over there. I want to stir him up
and bring him down to business."

with the other appurtenances of a meal. If she could manage to find a handkerchief, taking with her a kerchief folded for the purpose, and she could then appropriate a part of contents of that jar, and, returning her prize, apply it to his throat, he might be able to get some relief, so he might be able to leave his bed next morning at five. "But I am sure it will be very disagreeable for you to sit all alone at this time of day," he croaked out in a piteous whine.

"Of course I'll go," said she. "I don't do anything in the least." "Nobody will see," she said at once began to fold a handkerchief. "I won't be two minutes, my darling; and if there is a drop of mustard in the house, I'll have a drop almost immediately." She was a woman not easily cowed, and journey down into the saloon was long to her. Before she went she tied the clothes carefully up to his, and then she started. She ran along the first corridor till she came to a flight of stairs was easy enough, easy enough to descend them. There was another corridor and another it, and a third corridor and a third it, and she began to think that she was wrong. She found herself in a part of a hotel which she had not hitherto seen, and soon discovered by looking through an open door or two that she found her way among a set of private dressing-rooms which she had not seen before. Then she tried to make her way up the same stairs and through the passages, so that she might start him. She was beginning to think that she had lost herself altogether, and that she would be able to find neither the sailor nor her bedroom, when she happily met the night-porter. She was dressed in a loose white dressing-gown, with a net over her loose hair, and with the worsted slippers. "I ought, perhaps," she had described her personal appearance sooner. She was a large woman, with a commanding bust, thought some to be handsome, after the manner of Juno. But with strangers there was a certain severity of manner about—a fortification, as it were, of her virginity against all possible attacks—a determination to maintain, at all times, the beautiful character of a Briton, which, much as it had been appreciated at Thompson Hall, had met with some ill-natured criticism among such men and women. At Pau she had been called *La Fiere Anglaise*. The man had reached her own ears and those of her husband. He had been much annoyed, but she had taken it in good part, indeed, been somewhat proud of it. With her husband she could, on occasion, be soft, but she was of opinion that with other men a British matron should be stern. She was now greatly wanting assistance; but, nevertheless, as she met the porter she remembered her character. "I have lost my way wandering through these horrid passages," she said, in her severest tone. This was in answer to some question from a—some question to which her reply was given very slowly. Then when he asked where madame wished to go, she hesitated, again thinking what destination would announce. No doubt the man would take her back to her bedroom, but, O, the mustard must be renounced, with the mustard, as she now feared, hope of reaching Thompson Hall on a—some day. But she, though she was many respects a brave woman, did not like to tell the man that she was prowling about the hotel in order that she might make a midnight raid upon the staid pot. She paused, therefore, for a moment, that she might collect her thoughts, erecting her head as she did so, in the best Juno fashion, till the porter was lost in admiration. Thus she gained time to fabricate a tale. She had, she said, dropped her handkerchief under the par table; and would he show her the

labor to the levers of the hand pump, the deck swept by the bursting seas, a wild and angry sky above, the sea shore perfectly horrible in the tempest of its waves and the thunder of the surf that went rolling and charging by squallions of billows over half a mile of low sandy bottom. I asked myself whether, if the ship broke up, I could manage the undertow—at that merciless drag backward of the sea, the topmast wave washing the swimmer inclusively toward the shore, the undertow sucking him down and out. I said to myself an emphatic "Yes." But the experience was spared me, and I got ashore next morning in a big boat. Ever since that awful hour and night, I have had a sincere respect for the science and art of swimming, in which next to God, I then rested all my hope and trust.

But before we talk about fighting an undertow in a wicked sea-way, let us discuss the principles and method of swimming. To drown in a river, with the shore only a few yards away, when any dog or donkey would reach the land, must involve a feeling of personal humiliation as well as despair. To be self-trustworthy is the first thing in moments of danger; but the art of swimming has a high value in the saving of other lives and is, besides, a luxury and accomplishment, worth the having for the mere fun of the thing. In our civilization swimming is an acquired accomplishment. It is understood to be a natural function with nearly all kinds of animals, hogs and humanity being the leading exceptions. The inability to swim is in all cases a defect of education. The true plan to follow, when safety is the call, is to swim with everything below the chin well down under water, the head well back and resting centrally on the floating power of the lungs. But what will you do when your comrade is sure to be out-drowning? That depends. If he is cool and reliable, get in front of him, let him place his hands on your hips and your shoulders, and you can carry him quite a distance. That supposes that both parties, rescued the rescuer, understand fair play. The weaker party is the one that ought to drown, if he shows any disposition to drown, his friend by a miserable, cowardly death clutch at the only floating thing around him. In the case of the death clutch, go to the bottom with your man and leave him there. There may be an unpleasant wrestle, but the real drowning man is ready to quit his prey when he strikes bottom. The better man has his right to come to the surface and swim ashore.

But in a considerable swimming experience, and some rescues, there comes one absolute rule: Never face a drowning man. He welcomes rescue so eagerly that he will hang you around the neck and take you down. The safest and the best thing to do is to get behind him, and, unless you are left handied, put your left hand under his right armpit. The lift you give him will be enough in ordinary water. He can be coaxed to help himself, and if he is a reasonable being you can bring him to shore. If he is insane with fright, recollect that you are sane with fright, recollect that you are both prudent and heroic. Get away from him, clutch his ankle with one hand and tow him ashore. If the bark is near he is not likely to drown on the way. If he does, it is not your fault. But a brave swimmer is master of his element.

I once saw two young fellows rescue a drowning comrade in a way that was remarkable for its neatness. The fellow was in mid-stream, cramped and exhausted, and barely able to keep afloat. Which was first was never decided, but in the critical moment each was behind him, each with a hand under an arm-pit; he was also a dead weight on their hands, and they swam him ashore, more dead than alive. It was a struggle, but they were the masters of the situation.—*St. Nicholas*.

Delaware farmers have commenced cutting wheat the crop turning out very fine.

tial here, and they will not readily submit to the closing of the gardens.

FROM BEECHER'S SUNDAY SERMON.

"The temperance question has many aspects. Certainly no more zeal is needed to make success sure. Broader wisdom and charity in its advocates are needed. They should not be vindictive or try to exclude those who do not agree with them from respectable circles. The real trouble is the constant tendency in human nature, founded on the warfare between reason and the beast. This warfare must last so long as the race shall endure. There is no short cut to victory. Have patience. Use reason. Tell the Germans who would make Sunday a beer-drinking day, not that they are free thinkers and infidels, trying to pull down our institutions, but that, although they know more about music and art, and are better students than we, yet that we have solved the question of self-government, and that is found in self-restraint. Use reason, not vituperation. Create a ripe public sentiment, and the temperance question will be nearer solution."

Turkey in America.

The largest single contract ever taken in the United States from a foreign nation is the \$17,000,000 one given to the Providence (R. I.) Tool Company by the Turkish Government. The Tool Company was three years in preparing to begin the work upon the contract, and now employ 2,500 men who turn out 200,000 guns per year, or 600 finished guns per day. These guns are the Martini-Henry rifles. One of the side businesses of magnitude which has grown principally out of this contract is that of the Excelsior Box Company of Providence. This Company is now busy making 20,000 boxes per year for the Tool Company in which to ship their guns to Turkey. Each box is made to hold twenty of the guns, and with such accuracy are groove pieces for the interior of the boxes made that they do not allow a play of even one two-hundredth part of an inch of the arms, when packed with the muzzle tip and shoulder piece resting in the grooves. No other precaution is needed or used in packing the guns for shipment to Turkey. The machinery for the manufacture of these boxes was perfected in invention for the purpose. The company have still two years in which to complete the number of these boxes, that they contracted to make, by which time also, the Tool Company will have completed their immense contract with the Turkish Government.—*Springfield Union*.

The Return of the Slipper.

We hail with pleasure the advent of the ladies' slipper. It has long been in retirement, it adds a new attraction to the street. The French botine may now take a rest. Nearly a generation has passed whose only street view of the feminine ankle has been through leather. At last the stocking of our grandmothers is revealed. The clean, white hose is a power in the land. Its influence is sudden, mysterious, subtle and magnetic. It concentrates all eyes as to a focus on itself. It amuses and interests the loungers. It affords to the hurried man of business a momentary respite. It redoubles the liabilities of the careless to be run over. It is not without a charm for the aged breast. No portion of a lady's apparel is more effective. The showy article, if at all symmetrical, half compensates for a plain face. It is a make-weight in the dower of feminine beauty of which women for long years have been robbed. For the boot is expensive. A little worn, and it becomes misshapen and ugly. We welcome the slipper. Long may it reign. The simpler the style the better.—*N. Y. Graphic*.

The teachers and students of the C. L. Institute, in Woodstock, have sent \$40 and a box of clothing to the sufferers at St. John.

better name perhaps, Oранжеmen, preparing to celebrate the 12th day of July, as they have celebrated it for years. We find that another body of citizens have prepared to break up this celebration at any cost. We find that the Orangemen appeal to the civil authorities for protection. We find that they are turned over to the military authorities. We find that again they are turned over to the civil authorities, and again instructed to see the military authorities. We find that after all this going backward and forward, they are at last informed by the military and civil authorities that no protection can be afforded them! No protection! No protection afforded a body of English subjects! Great heavens, as Mr. Micawber would say, the god of day is frowning upon the age.—*Chicago News*.

How a Chicago Girl Fixed him.

"Will you do something to oblige me?" shyly asked a beautiful young woman of a timid gentleman, whose acquaintance she had just made at a small social gathering on West Adams Street the other evening. "Anything that I can in honor, miss," he replied blushing. "Well," said she "come in the back parlor, where it is dark, and sit on the sofa with me, and let me rest my head on your shoulder, and you pretend to whisper in my ear, only don't blow, because that tickles, and I can't laugh, for this new dress is very tight; and when anybody looks you can draw your arm away—I forgot to say I wish you to put it around my waist—I'll pretend to blush." "But, my gracious honored miss," stammered the young man, after hastily dividing 4 into 1874, and finding that it wasn't leap year; "my goodness before all these people—and I am already engaged—and your father must weigh—" "Hush, I know what I am up to," replied the artless girl. "I am engaged, too, to that young man talking to the warden-faced thing with somebody else's hair over there. I want to stir him up—to bring him down to business—make him come up to his milk, that's all." The young man said that a load had been lifted from his bosom, and aided her to the best of his ability: so well, indeed, that in three-quarters of an hour the true betrothed got his girl into the library, demanded an explanation of her shameless conduct, was softened by tears, called himself a brute, asked if she could ever forgive him and promised to behave better in future. And how did the young girl reward the young man who had helped her to this happiness? Why she never said a word to him all the evening: in fact, never mentioned him, except to say to her reconciled lover, "Alonzo, could you have been so stupid as to think I could see anything to admire in such a nut-head-headed clam as that?" O, women, in our hours of ease.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The name of the "Mollie Maguires" comes from Ireland. Some forty years or more ago a poor old woman in Ireland had her cottage pulled down over her head by a landlord. Her name was Mollie Maguire, and she died of grief and exposure. Thereupon her sons and neighbor lads formed themselves into a society, and vowed and took fierce revenge on Irish landlords in general. The band spread rapidly, and they called themselves Mollie Maguires, and Irish coal miners brought the name to America.

W. Hinde shipped 1,000 lambs from Harrison for the States lately.

New rye sold for sixty cents per bushel at Belleville on Thursday, 19th inst.

A tramp, name unknown, was run over and killed by a train of cars at Corbourn the other day.

DIRECTORY

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

G. T. RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Express.....12:58 A. M.	Express.....5:12 P. M.
Express.....12:58 P. M.	Express.....5:52 A. M.
Mixed.....11:20 P. M.	Mixed.....7:55 A. M.

STAGES ARRIVE AT NAPANEE.

From Newburgh and Tamworth,	10 1/2 a. m.
From Picton and Mill Point,	7 p. m.
From Erinsville,	10 1/2 a. m.

DEPART FROM NAPANEE.

To Newburgh and Tamworth,	2 1/2 p. m.
To Mill Point and Picton,	3 1/2 a. m.
To Erinsville,	2 1/2 p. m.

STEAMBOATS.

Str. <i>Shanaw</i> , leaves Picton daily,	6 a. m.
Arriving at Napanee,	9:30 a. m.
Leaves Napanee,	3 p. m.
Arriving in Picton,	6 p. m.
Str. <i>Pilgrim</i> , (Napanee and Mill Point),	
Leaves Mill Point 7:45 and 11:15 a. m., and 3:30	
and 6:30 p. m.	
Leaves Napanee 6 and 9 a. m., and 1:15 and	
5:15 p. m.	

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. R. J. Cartwright,	Finance Minister.
Schuyler Shibley,	M. P.

ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

J. T. Grange,	M. P. P.
H. M. Deroche,	

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIALS.

W. H. Wilkison,	Judge.
O. T. Prayn,	Sheriff.
W. A. Reeve, Clerk of the Peace and County At-	
torney.	
J. B. McGuinn, Clerk of the County Court, and	
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	
Do,	Surrogate Registrar.
W. N. Dollar,	Warden.
F. Burrows,	County School Inspector.
W. V. Dettlor,	County Clerk.
E. Hooper,	Treasurer.
M. P. Roblin,	Registrar.
W. S. Williams,	Mayor.
John Herring,	Reeve.
Chas. R. Miller,	Deputy Reeve.
Wm. Chamberlain,	Town Clerk.
Robert Easton,	Town Treasurer.
Jas. Allen,	Chief of Police.
J. Benson, Collector of Customs and Registrar of	
Shipping.	
C. B. Perry,	Landing Waiter and Searcher.
T. G. Pile, Landing Waiter and Searcher, Mill	
Point.	
G. Bogart,	Postmaster, Napanee.
G. B. Sills, Inspector of Weights and Measures.	
Wm. Hogie,	Inspector of Licenses.
Chas. James, Clerk 1st Division Court, Napanee.	
C. L. Rogers,	Bath.
J. Watson,	Adolphustown.
Peter Johnston,	Clarke Mills.
Wm. Wheelan,	Centreville.
Henry Pultz,	Wilton.
Thos. Miller,	Tamworth.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Napanee is open from 8 a. m.	
till 6 p. m.	
Day Train East Mail closes,	12:05 p. m.
West,	4:30 p. m.
Night Train East,	9:00 p. m.
West,	9:00 p. m.
Camden Route—Tamworth, Centreville, Camden	
East, Newburgh and Napanee Mills—Mail closes	
2:15 p. m.	
Mill Point and Prince Edward County Route—	
Mill Point, Picton, Northport, and Demorest-	
ville—Mail closes 6:30 a. m.	
Fredericksburg Route—Morven, Hamburg, Sills-	
ville, Parma and Conway—Tuesdays, Thursdays	
and Saturdays—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Switzer-ville—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur-	
days—Mail closes 1:15 p. m.	
Gosport and Gretna—Saturday—Mail closes	
1 p. m.	
Erinsville, Roblin and Selby, daily—Mail closes	
1:30 p. m.	
Overton, Forest Mills and Leinster, daily—Mail	
closes 1:30 p. m.	

CHURCHES.

HOURS OF SERVICES.

Episcopal Methodist—Rev. C. Hartley. Services	
10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School,	
2 p. m.	
Janada Methodist—Rev. A. B. Chambers, L.L.B.	
Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday	
School, 12 p. m.	
Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector. Services	
11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.	
Presbyterian—Rev. A. Young. Services 11 a. m.,	
and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.	
Roman Catholic—Rev. Father MacDonagh.	
Mass 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School	
2:30 p. m.	
The Brethren—Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sun-	
day School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in	
Grange Block.	

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40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

—AND—

ROWELL & CHESMAN,

ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS",

Napanee, Ont.

the overtures and resolutions made during the past week—we have gained fresh experience, but only to make us more determined in our resistance to Orange aggression."

The surrender of their plain right to walk has been made by the Orangemen in vain. Their overtures and resolutions made during the week, "are repudiated." Thus a direct invitation to violence in the future is invited. But the *True Witness* and its rabid coadjutors must be "taught that the privileges of a free country cannot be trampled in the dust. The rights of the minority, whether it be a Catholic minority in Toronto or a protestant one in Montreal must and shall be maintained. We don't wish to champion party processions; very often they are injudicious and provocative of harm. But these facts do not cancel the rights of processionsists to walk, nor absolve the authorities from extending their protection to them. A Catholic procession is as galling to an Orangeman as an Orange one would be to a Catholic, but without doubt each has a right to walk in processions, and both are equally worthy of the protection of the law. It is no doubt gall and wormwood to a distressed debtor to see a rich creditor riding the horse or rolling in the carriage that were his but yesterday, but will the law justify the unfortunate debtor in knocking his ostentatious creditor on the head? The only way, to avoid trouble is to let both parties walk and to protect both in the exercise of rights vouchsafed to each and both, by virtue of our free institutions. Is the law to be set at defiance because a hot headed fanatic cannot hear a party tune "whistled" without committing riot and bloodshed? No: the law must be maintained in its supremacy and they who have a right to its protection irrespective of creed or party must be protected.

THE PREMIER SLANDERS.

Perhaps no other newspapers in the Dominion with one exception would be guilty of a gross and scurrilous attack on the Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE as the following taken from the *London Herald*:—"Poor Hackett was murdered, foully murdered. His murderer was not the nameless villain who emptied his revolver into him, but the civic and Dominion authorities, who refused him that protection to which every British subject is entitled. But even Mayor Beaudry is only an accomplice in the affair. The real murderer of poor Hackett is the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the Premier of the Dominion. Had he declared that the Government would see the peace preserved at all risks poor Hackett would be alive to-day. But he was desirous to conciliate the Roman Catholic vote of Quebec, and the Orangemen were therefore given to understand that if they marched it would be at their own risk."

And the *Toronto Leader* sanctions the infamous slander by saying: "at the 'saddle was put upon the right horse.' It is however, to the credit of the conservative press that they repudiate the scurrilous specimen of gratuitous insult. Whatever we might say in vindication of Mr. Mackenzie's conduct in the premises we shall allow his enemies to defend him from the attack of *London Herald*. The *Ottawa Citizen* says:—"We observe that a few of our contemporaries, evidently with a view to

conflict. By eight in the evening mobs were moving about the city in various directions, sacking stores to secure arms, breaking into the armouries for the military companies and preparing themselves to execute the threats freely expressed of massacring the entire Philadelphia command. The military were ordered to one of the round-houses, for better protection. About ten o'clock a mob numbering several thousands had congregated about the round-house. They had previously captured the guns belonging to Hutchinson's Battery, a local organization, and planted them so as to command the round-house. Several solid shot were fired at the building, and breaches were made in the walls: but when the infuriated mob attempted to rush into the building, the military were ordered to fire a volley of musketry, which followed. Finding it difficult to dislodge the military from the building they resolved to burn them out, and an order to this effect was issued. In consequence of the blockade, which had existed for two days, the sidings in the outer depot yards, as well as those extending eastward some three or four miles, were crowded with freight cars filled with grain produce, and merchandise, besides which were a number loaded with oil cake and coal. The cars were piled up in a mass, while a portion of the mob surrounded the building in which the military had taken refuge. Large bodies proceeded to set fire to the oil cars, and in a moment huge volumes of smoke which rolled upwards, followed by lurid flames reaching out in every direction, told that the work of destruction had commenced. The sight of the flames seemed to literally craze the rioters, some of whom rushed wildly about with flaming torches in their hands, applying them to cars indiscriminately. The alarm was sounded and the Fire Department promptly responded, but the rioters, who had complete control of the city, refused to permit them to go to extinguish the flames. They said they were determined to destroy the Railroad Company's property, but would do no injury to that belonging to private citizens. They kept their word, too, and when a lumber pile belonging to a citizen took fire the rioters themselves turned in and helped to extinguish the flames.

Train after train was fired by the infuriated crowd, but the cars were so far distant from the round-house that the heat did not seriously affect the military, although their position was one peril. Finally a large party of strikers captured a car filled with coke, which they ran from the Alleghany Valley Railway track to a siding connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They then procured large quantities of petroleum oil, and pouring it over the coke ignited the materials. In a very few moments the car was a mass of fire, and it was then pushed along the tracks and forced against the round-house. The building was soon ignited, but did not burn as rapidly as desired, and the mob rushed out on the road and sent burning trains towards the buildings. From midnight until five this morning the main efforts of the crowd were directed to firing buildings and cars, but about half an hour later the mob which had been besieging the military left for some unexplained reason. This afforded the troops, who were in actual danger of being roasted alive, an opportunity to emerge from the building. They quickly intruded up to 33rd street, and thence to Pennsylvania avenue and Butler-street. Their objective point was the United States Arsenal in Butler-street, where they expected to obtain shelter. While turning into Butler-st, however, the rioters discovered their retreat. Quite 1,000, fully armed and supplied with ammunition, followed in pursuit. Some of the troops fired at the citizens, either accidentally or intentionally, as they were moving along.

this time calmly folded their arms looked on. It was feared that the flagration would sweep the entire portion of the city south of the Pan Handle road tracks. When the last building fired the whole territory between Bayview and Millvale station, a distance three miles, was a mass of flames. Three soldiers who attempted to escape from round-house were shot by the mob instantly killed. Two citizens were shot down. In the riot at 28th-st yesterday afternoon twenty were killed and twenty-nine wounded. The bill was dotted with dead and dying. Leaving the arsenal to-day the Philadelphia troops turned their Gatling gun the crowd with great loss of life. 71 persons are killed, mostly strikers citizens.

The Vigilance Committee is ho growing stronger. It is thought that destruction of life and property is at hand. It is estimated that 2,000 loaded with oil, coal, and all kind merchandise, were totally destroyed. These, together with the locomotive buildings, and other property destroyed the Pennsylvania Railroad Company loses to an amount variously estimated from three to four millions of dollars.

PITTSBURG July 28.—At Pittsburgh militia were not reinforced nor well supplied with ammunition. The sympathized with the strikers. 1 hundred well officered, resolute 1 would have saved five millions worth property. The strike is over here, as Pennsylvania road has nothing left strike against.

While the Philadelphia militia were treating a citizen, whose brother been killed during Saturday's fighting, a man shot two soldiers dead. A thousand freight cars were burned, a disgraceful feature of the Pittsburgh was the refusal of the 14th and 1 Pennsylvania Regiments to serve long, alleging as a reason the accidental killing of a private in the 14th Regiment by Eastern militia.

The Mayo has issued a proclamation inviting the citizens to unite in measures for suppressing violence, ordering the saloons to be closed, and women and children off the streets. He is the riotous demonstrations must stand be put down. The members of Grand Army of the Republic and veterans are being called out for patrol duty. The measures taken will certainly prevent further violence. The strikers 28th street have surrendered their arms including three pieces of artillery, to Citizens' Committee.

Business establishments have suspended and the employees have organized themselves into companies and tendered services to the city. The services of 19th Regiment have also been accepted. The City Council this morning pledged itself to meet the expenses incurred in suppressing violence. To-day the strikers seem universally disposed to assist law-abiding citizens in saving property. The hopes of a compromise between Fort Wayne men and their employers are ended. When this became known all the passengers, engineers, and men quit their engines. No trains any kind will go out this evening. The Pennsylvania Railway there is possible hope of a compromise. Company says if the community can along without the Pennsylvania Railroad the latter can get along without strikers.

The scenes about the Union Depot day were not hard of description. was desolation. The ruins of the passenger depot and Pan Handle building were covered with men and women cowering with sticks and hands for plunder. HARRISBURG Pa., July 22.—The conveying militia to Pittsburgh was held and stoned here. The police made one arrest and were also stoned by a mob. The coupling pins of an engine

ville—Mail closes 6:30 a. m.
 Fredericksburg Route—Morse, Hamburg, Sills-
 ville, Parma and Conway—Tuesdays, Thursdays
 and Saturdays—Mail closes 1 p. m.
 Switzerville—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur-
 days—Mail closes 1:15 p. m.
 Gosport and Gretna—Saturday—Mail closes
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AGENTS for the "NAPANEK EXPRESS",
 Napanee, Ont.



THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEK, JULY, 27th 1877.

The opposition papers have been making a persistent attempt to create political capital out of Senator McPherson's notorious if not celebrated pamphlet. With the usual regard for truth it is stated that he was once the friend of the present government, and as usual, this statement is in no particular true. The only grounds for such a statement exist in the fact that the Hon. Senator considered himself badly used by his conservative friends and rather gave the cold shoulder although when his allegiance was put to the test he did not hesitate to use all his efforts to shield them from the fate their misdeeds brought upon them. He never was a friend even negatively to the present administration. They nor the cause of good government have nothing to thank him for.

INTOLERANCE.

Once the Twelfth of July over and the disposal of the melancholy business arising from the disorders of that day—the burial of Hackett's body—it was only reasonable to hope that the spirit of discord which had some slight excuse on this occasion, would have died out and that the usual serenity would fall upon the society of the city. But such unfortunately is not the case. There are restless, bigoted, fiery and unreasonable spirits, who persist in a malevolently energetic endeavor to fan embers of discord into a flame and perpetuate the bloody scenes that have disgraced the fair fame of the city of Montreal for order and tolerance for many a day. Nobody has presumed to charge upon Catholics in that city, an atom of responsibility for the disgraceful and melancholy deeds of the day in question. Since then it is well known that they have deprecated any continuation of the animosity shown on that day, they have refused to condone the violence that ended in murder, but in spite of these

ing taken from the London Herald:—

"Poor Hackett was murdered, foully murdered. His murderer was not the nameless villain who emptied his revolver into him, but the civic and Dominion authorities, who refused him that protection to which every British subject is entitled. But even Mayor Beaudry is only an accomplice in the affair. The real murderer of poor Hackett is the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the Premier of the Dominion. Had he declared that the Government would see the peace preserved at all risks poor Hackett would be alive to-day. But he was desirous to conciliate the Roman Catholic vote of Quebec, and the Orangemen were therefore given to understand that if they marched it would be at their own risk."

And the Toronto Leader sanctions the infamous slander by saying it at the "sad-
 dle was put upon the right horse." It is however, to the credit of the conservative press that they repudiate the scurrilous specimen of gratuitous insult. Whatever we might say in vindication of Mr. Mackenzie's conduct in the premises we shall allow his enemies to defend him from the attack of London Herald. The Ottawa Citizen says:—

"We observe that a few of our contemporaries, evidently misled, are blaming Hon. Alex. Mackenzie for failing to put forth greater efforts to suppress or prevent the Montreal disturbance. This is unjust. In the first place, Mr. Mackenzie, as Premier, telegraphed that the Government would do all in its power to put down the mob, and we believe the Hon. R. W. Scott, who is acting Minister of Militia, exerted himself vigorously in the cause of peace and order. The Minister of Justice, M. Laflamme, also advised prompt measures so soon as the matter came before him in legal form, and the magistrates of Montreal had requested Governmental interference. To blame the Government, when they did all in their power to suppress the uprising, is both unfair and unpatriotic, and we regret that any journal should have been misled into doing either the Premier or his colleagues an injustice."

The Great U. S. Railway Strike.

UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

Murder! Incendiarism and Plunder.

Citizens and Soldiers Shot Down in the Streets.

MOB LAW TRIUMPHANT.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Millions Worth of Property Destroyed.

Canadian Railways Infected.

STRIKERS TERMS ACCDED TO.

THE END NOT YET.

New York, July 29.—The Erie railway officials furnish the following:—Last evening a meeting of firemen and brakemen was held in Hornellsville, at the close of which a message was sent by a chairman to the Superintendent of the Erie railway, notifying him that the men on the Western Susquehanna and Buffalo divisions had resolved to quit work at one o'clock this morning. The Superintendent proceeded at once to Hornellsville, arriving there this morning and found the strikers had quit work and had taken measures to prevent any train, passenger or freight, from leaving or passing through Hornellsville, east or west. Simultaneously the firemen, brakemen and switchmen at Salamanca, on the Western division, quit work, and when the Superintendent of that division arrived at Salamanca his engine was cut loose from the train and put into the engine house, and the strikers notified him no engine or train would be permitted to pass Salamanca. At

a car filled with coke, which they ran from the Alleghany Valley Railway track to a siding connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They then procured large quantities of petroleum oil, and pouring it over the coke ignited the materials. In a very few moments the car was a mass of fire, and it was then pushed along the tracks and forced against the round-house. The building was soon ignited, but did not burn as rapidly as desired, and the mob rushed out on the road and sent burning trains towards the buildings. From midnight until five this morning the main efforts of the crowd were directed to firing buildings and cars, but about half an hour later the mob which had been besieging the military left for some unexplained reason. This afforded the troops, who were in actual danger of being roasted alive, an opportunity to emerge from the building. They quickly marched up to 33rd street, and thence to Pennsylvania avenue and Butler-street. Their objective point was the United States Arsenal in Butler-street, where they expected to obtain shelter. While turning into Butler-st., however, the rioters discovered their retreat. Quite 1,000, fully armed and supplied with ammunition, followed in pursuit. Some of the troops fired at the citizens, either accidentally or intentionally, as they were moving along. When they reached the arsenal the commandant refused to admit them. He said he had but ten men, and would be powerless to hold the place if the mob should attack it. He consented to take care of the wounded, and they were accordingly carried into the hospitals. The main body of the troops continued their march up Butler-street, a fusillade being kept up on them by the mob. As they moved forward shots were fired, and killed one of the soldiers before they reached the arsenal, a mile above the arsenal, two others were killed and were left lying on the sidewalk. They continued their fight, and crossed over to the north side of the Alleghany River on Shaysburg Bridge, the mob following them as rapidly as possible. After reaching the north side the troops scattered, and in this way the mob was divided into very small bodies. In the meantime the city was in a state of anarchy. Thousands who had joined in pursuit of the fleeing troops gathered about the burning buildings and trains, and assisted in spreading the flames. By seven o'clock the fire had extended, and enveloped hundreds of cars. The railroad buildings destroyed were as follows:—Two round-houses, one machine shop, Superintendent's office, car repair shop, blacksmith's shops, three or four oil houses, Union Transfer Depot and offices, dispatcher's office, powder house, Union Depot, Hotel, Pan Handle Railway engine house, general office and freight depot, and freight depot of the Adam Express Co. In the round houses were 125 first-class locomotives, which were totally destroyed.

The scenes transpired on Liberty-street along the line of which the tracks of the railroad run, simply beggar description. While hundreds were engaged in firing the cars and making certain of the destruction of the valuable buildings at the center depot, thousands of men, women, and children were engaged in pillaging the cars. Men armed with heavy sledges would break open the cars, and their contents would be thrown out and carried off by those bent on profiting by the reign of terror existing. The street was almost completely blockaded by persons labouring to carry off the plunder they had gathered together. In hundreds of instances waggons were pressed into the service to enable the thieves to get away with their goods. Mayor McCarthy early in the day endeavored to stop the pillage, but the handful of men at his command were unable to control the crowd. The pillage was checked but the mob fired the cars, and then proceeded with the work of destruction. It is impossible to form any idea of the amount of goods stolen, but hundreds of thousands of Dollars will not cover the loss.

Here a brawny woman could be seen hurrying away with a pair of white kid

including three pieces of artillery Citizens' Committee.

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About five o'clock the fire fr Union Depot communicated to a mense grain elevator on the co Grant and Washington-streets, ing a large quantity of grain. struction of these buildings see satisfy the rioters, as they began perse while they were burning. adjourned meeting of the citizen lance Committees were organized vent further destruction of proper was rapidly recruited, and each of the first was provided with bats, but these were afterwards e ad for guns. The indications n the reign of the mob is over, a threats have been made that sever road buildings will be fired this

ALTOONA, Pa., July 22.—A t soldiers which reached here en r Pittsburg was stopped by the stri the engines take therefrom. On pany stacked their arms, and ref to do anything. Another compa to connect an engine to the trai was attacked and driven off. The train of soldiers now here is unde plete control of the strikers.

COLUMBIA, Pa., July 22.—Th nsylvania Railroad men struck ab o'clock. The round house has quietly closed. No engines are t leave. No disorder.

HARRISBURG, 23.—A portion Philadelphia City troops en route Altoona to Philadelphia disemb from the cars a few miles west of burg, and are now working the towards Philadelphia, avoiding burg. Immense crowds still about the depots.

The Pennsylvania Railroad s have held a meeting at which reso deprecating violence were adopted dismissal of Frank Thomas, G Manager, was asked, and a com was appointed to inform Superinte McCrea that they were willing to promise on honourable terms, and use every effort to protect the Com property.

The mob forced Altamire's gun and seized a quantity of arms. Mayor induced them to return part plunder. 600 strikers crossed the in search of the Philadelphia militi and returned with 23 men of the Fir Second Regiment as their prisoner

READING, Pa., July 23.—The st have burned a train of five freight and the Lebanon Valley Railroad 1 across the Schuylkill, costing \$150,0 prevent the passage of troops. A collision between the Fourth M and the rioters occurred on the 1 which the mob were tearing up.

NAPANEE, JULY, 27th 1877.

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Once the Twelfth of July over and the disposal of the melancholy business arising from the disorders of that day the burial of Hackett's body—it was only reasonable to hope that the spirit of discord which had some slight excuse on this occasion, would have died out and that the usual serenity would fall upon the society of the city. But such unfortunately is not the case. There are restless, bigoted, fiery and unreasoning spirits, who persist in a malevolently energetic endeavor to fan embers of discord into a flame and perpetuate the bloody scenes that have disgraced the fair fame of the city of Montreal for order and tolerance for many a day. Nobody has presumed to charge upon Catholics in that city, an atom of responsibility for the disgraceful and melancholy deeds of the day in question. Since then it is well known that they have deprecated any continuation of the animosity shown on that day, they have refused to condone the violence that ended in murder, but in spite of these good examples, there are still found those whose only object seems to be to create bad blood between parties holding diverse opinions. The Roman Catholic press have most earnestly as a rule protested against the riotous acts of a few hot headed and brutal fanatics, and have bestowed unstinted praise upon the magnanimity of the Orange body in foregoing their procession in the interests of the peace and good name of the city of Montreal. But there is one blood-thirsty and rabid exception, the *True Witness*. The manner in which it spits fire, and calls on war to the knife, is outrageously disgraceful. But fortunately its very violence will defeat its object. The Catholic must be of the most depraved, who will not be shocked at the rabid calls to bloodshed and persecution urged by the *True Witness*. We will give one short extract from an article which breathes bloodshed in every line.

"Yes, yes, insult was intended and insult has been accepted, and unless these Orange displays are stopped in this Province at least, we fear bloody work is in store for us all. The Catholic people of this country will welcome strife rather than submit to persecution. They will hail civil war with joy rather than be trailed at the heel of an Orange ascendancy. We, for our part, now repudiate all

Hon. R. W. Scott, who is acting Minister of Militia, exerted himself vigorously in the cause of peace and order. The Minister of Justice, M. Laflamme, also advised prompt measures so soon as the matter came before him in legal form, and the magistrates of Montreal had requested Governmental interference. To blame the Government, when they did all in their power to suppress the uprising, is both unfair and unpatriotic, and we regret that any journal should have been misled into doing either the Premier or his colleagues an injustice."

The Great U. S. Railway Strike.

UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

Murder! Incendiarism and Plunder.

Citizens and Soldiers Shot Down in the Streets.

MOB LAW TRIUMPHANT.

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Millions Worth of Property Destroyed.

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THE END NOT YET.

New York, July 29.—The Erie railway officials furnish the following:—Last evening a meeting of firemen and brakemen was held in Hornellsville, at the close of which a message was sent by a chairman to the Superintendent of the Erie railway, notifying him that the men on the Western Susquehanna and Buffalo divisions had resolved to quit work at one o'clock this morning. The Superintendent proceeded at once to Hornellsville, arriving there this morning and found the strikers had quit work and had taken measures to prevent any train, passenger or freight, from leaving or passing through Hornellsville, east or west. Simultaneously the firemen, brakemen and switchmen at Salamanca, on the western division, quit work, and advised the Superintendent of that division arrived at Salamanca his engine was cut loose from the train and put into the engine house, and the strikers notified him no engine or train would be permitted to pass Salamanca. At Albany station, on the western division, one of the striking firemen took the engine and went on the main road without orders or permission from the Company, and on the line of the trains, intending he said to go to Hornellsville.

Reduction in the wages by the Erie Railway Company of ten per cent on July 1st applied only to the above classes of employees, who were not affected by the reduction of the previous year, and with this reduction in effect the train and road hands now receive higher compensation than on any other eastern road. All classes of men on the Erie have been treated by the Company with consideration. Their pay is not only reasonable but liberal, for the times, and if there are any employees expressing dissatisfaction, the Receiver is ready to pay them off promptly and hire other men in their places, and expresses his determination to carry out the order of July 1st to the letter. The Erie Company has arranged to have its through passengers and baggage carried via N. Y. C. R. until its own trains resume running.

Pittsburg, July 22.—The crisis of the railway strike in this city on Friday night was reached yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, when the Philadelphia troops who had been sent here to suppress the strikers fired upon the crowd. The terribly fatal effects of the shots fired by the troops exasperated the citizens as well as strikers, and in less than an hour a thousand working-men from the rolling mills, coal mines, and various manufacturing establishments hurried to the scene of the

struggle upon Butler street, a fusillade being kept up on them by the mob. As they moved forward shots were fired, and killed one of the soldiers before they reached the arsenal, a mile above the arsenal, two others were killed and were left lying on the sidewalk. They continued their fight, and crossed over to the north side of the Alleghany River on Sharpshooters Bridge, the mob following them as rapidly as possible. After reaching the north side the troops scattered, and in this way the mob was divided into very small bodies. In the meantime the city was in a state of anarchy. Thousands who had joined in pursuit of the fleeing troops gathered about the burning buildings and trains, and assisted in spreading the flames. By seven o'clock the fire had extended, and enveloped hundreds of cars. The railroad building destroyed were as follows:—Two round-houses, one machine shop, Superintendent's office, car repair shop, blacksmith's shops, three or four oil houses, Union Transfer Depot and offices, despatcher's office, powder house, Union Depot, Hotel, Pan Handle Railway engine house, general office and freight depot, and freight depot of the Adam Express Co. In the round houses were 125 first-class locomotives, which were totally destroyed.

The scenes transpired on Liberty street along the line of which the tracks of the railroad run, simply beggar description. While hundreds were engaged in firing the cars and making certain of the destruction of the valuable buildings at the enter depot, thousands of men, women, and children were engaged in pillaging the cars. Men armed with heavy sledges would break open the cars, and their contents would be thrown out and carried off by those bent on profiting by the reign of terror existing. The street was almost completely blockaded by persons labouring to carry off the plunder they had gathered together. In hundreds of instances waggons were pressed into the service to enable the thieves to get away with their goods. Mayor McCarty early in the day endeavored to stop the pillage, but the handful of men at his command were unable to control the crowd. The pillage was checked but the mob fired the cars, and then proceeded with the work of destruction. It is impossible to form any idea of the amount of goods stolen, but hundreds of thousands of Dollars will not cover the loss.

Here a brawny woman could be seen hurrying away with a pair of white kid slippers under her arms. Another, carrying an infant, would be rolling a barrel of flour alongside the walk, using her feet as propelling power, &c.

At eleven o'clock it became apparent that some thing must be done to check the mob, and a number of citizens hurriedly prepared notices calling a mass meeting of citizens at the old City Hall to take measures to prevent further destruction of property. The meeting was held at noon, and a large number of leading citizens responded to the call. It was decided to appoint a Committee, consisting principally of clergymen, to have a conference with the rioters, while another Committee was appointed to wait on the railroad authorities to ascertain what course they intended to pursue, or suggest a compromise that would put an end to the disorder. The committee to wait on the rioters failed to induce them to refrain from further destruction of property, and the railroad authorities could not be found. It is stated that the ringleaders were men who had never been employed on any railroad.

The fire department were on duty from the time of the first alarm, but were not allowed to throw any water on or make any effort to save the property of the Railway Company. They consequently directed their efforts to saving private property. In this they were mainly successful, although dwellings and a sash factory were destroyed. Early in the day, when the Union Depot building was fired, followed by the Pan Handle offices, a panic seized the citizens, who had up to

ing a large quantity of grain. The destruction of these buildings seemed to satisfy the rioters, as they began to disperse while they were burning. At the adjourned meeting of the citizens, Vigilance Committees were organized to prevent further destruction of property. I was rapidly recruited, and each member of the first was provided with baseball bats, but these were afterwards exchanged for guns. The indications now are the reign of the mob is over, although threats have been made that several railroad buildings will be fired this evening.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 22.—A train of soldiers which reached here en route to Pittsburg was stopped by the strikers and the engines take therefrom. One company stacked their arms and refused to do anything. Another company tried to connect an engine to the train, but was attacked and driven off. The whole train of soldiers now here is under complete control of the strikers.

COLUMBIA, Pa., July 22.—The Pennsylvania Railroad men struck about two o'clock. The round house has been quietly closed. No engines are allowed to leave. No disorder.

HARRISBURG, 23.—A portion of the Philadelphia City troops en route from Altoona to Philadelphia disembarked from the cars a few miles west of Harrisburg, and are now working their way towards Philadelphia, avoiding Harrisburg. Immense crowds still remain about the depots.

The Pennsylvania Railroad strikers have held a meeting at which resolutions deprecating violence were adopted. The dismissal of Frank Thomas, General Manager, was asked, and a committee was appointed to inform Superintendent McCrea that they were willing to compromise on honourable terms, and would use every effort to protect the Company property.

The mob forced Altamere's gun store and seized a quantity of arms. The Mayor induced them to return part of the plunder. 600 strikers crossed the river in search of the Philadelphia militia and returned with 23 men of the First and Second Regiments as their prisoners.

READING, Pa., July 23.—The strike have burned a train of five freight cars and the Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge across the Schuylkill, costing \$150,000, prevent the passage of troops.

A collision between the Fourth Militia and the rioters occurred on the track which the mob were tearing up. The soldiers were assailed with stones, and immediately commenced firing without orders. The firing was indiscriminate the bullets doing bad work among the immense concourse of people, among whom are many respectable citizens, well as ladies and children. Five persons have been killed, and from eighteen to twenty-five wounded, several mortal. Numbers of others are wounded who escaped in the crowd. Among the wounded are several members of the police force. Numbers of soldiers were knocked down and injured by large stones. The mob broke into the armoury of the Reading Rifles, and have also taken the weapons from a gun store. They threaten vengeance on the military. The mob is now engaged in tearing up the railroad tracks, and there is a block of accumulated freight and coal cars. The railroad company has a strong guard stationed around all their machine shops and other buildings in the city.

Bars of iron were discovered on the track, intended to throw off the train which brought the Schuylkill militia.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Fifteen minutes before three this morning an incendiary fired a train of thirty-five or forty cars loaded with crude petroleum, at the V duet Station, a short distance beyond the city limits. The fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the cars on train on an adjoining track were also on fire. A locomotive was sent out from Camden Station, and that portion of train not on fire drawn off amid the jeers and cries of the strikers. Nine cars containing from 300 to 350 barrels of

the overtures and resolutions made during the past week—we have gained fresh experience, but only to make us more determined in our resistance to Orange aggression."

The surrender of their plain right to walk has been made by the Orangemen in vain. Their overtures and resolutions made during the week, "are repudiated." Thus a direct invitation to violence in the future is invited. But the *True Witness* and its rabid conditors must be "taught that the privileges of a free country cannot be trampled in the dust. The rights of the minority, whether it be a Catholic minority in Toronto or a protestant one in Montreal must and shall be maintained. We don't wish to champion party processions; very often they are injudicious and provocative of harm. But these facts do not cancel the rights of processionists to walk, nor absolve the authorities from extending their protection to them. A Catholic procession is as galling to an Orangeman as an Orange one would be to a Catholic, but without doubt each has a right to walk in processions, and both are equally worthy of the protection of the law. It is no doubt gall and wormwood to a distressed debtor to see a rich creditor riding the horse or rolling in the carriage that were his but yesterday, but will the law justify the unfortunate debtor in knocking his ostentatious creditor on the head? the only way, to avoid trouble is to let both parties walk and to protect both in the exercise of rights vouchsafed to each and both, by virtue of our free institutions. Is the law to be set at defiance because a hot-headed fanatic cannot hear a party tune "whistled" without committing riot and bloodshed? No: the law must be maintained in its supremacy and they who have a right to its protection irrespective of creed or party must be protected.

THE PREMIER SLANDERS.

Perhaps no other newspapers in the Dominion with one exception would be guilty of a gross and scurrilous attack on the Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE as the following taken from the *London Herald*:

"Poor Hackett was murdered, foully murdered. His murderer was not the nameless villain who emptied his revolver into him, but the civic and Dominion authorities, who refused him that protection to which every British subject is entitled. But even Mayor Beaudry is only an accomplice in the affair. *The real murderer of poor Hackett is the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the Premier of the Dominion.* Had he declared that the Government would see the peace preserved at all risks poor Hackett would be alive to-day. But he was desirous to conciliate the Roman Catholic vote of Quebec, and the Orangemen were therefore given to understand that if they marched it would be at their own risk."

And the *Toronto Leader* sanctions the infamous slander by saying that the "saddle was put upon the right horse." It is however, to the credit of the conservative press that they repudiate the scurrilous specimen of gratuitous insult. Whatever we might say in vindication of Mr. Mackenzie's conduct in the premises we shall allow his enemies to defend him from the

conflict. By eight in the evening mobs were moving about the city in various directions, sacking stores to secure arms. Taking into the armouries for the militia companies and preparing themselves to execute the threats freely expressed of massacring the entire Philadelphia command. The military were ordered to one of the round-houses, for better protection. About ten o'clock a mob numbering several thousands had congregated about the round house. They had previously captured the guns belonging to Hutchinson's Battery, a local organization, and planted them so as to command the round-house. Several solid shot were fired at the building, and breaches were made in the walls: but when the infuriated mob attempted to rush into the building, the military were ordered to fire a volley of musketry, which followed. Finding it difficult to dislodge the military from the building they resolved to burn them out, and an order to this effect was issued. In consequence of the blockade, which had existed for two days, the sidings in the outer depot yards, as well as those extending eastward some three or four miles, were crowded with freight cars filled with grain produce, and merchandise, besides which were a number loaded with oil cake and coal. The cars were piled up in a mass, while a portion of the mob surrounded the building in which the military had taken refuge. Large bodies proceeded to set fire to the oil cars, and in a moment huge volumes of smoke which rolled upwards, followed by lurid flames reaching out in every direction, told that the work of destruction had commenced. The sight of the flames seemed to literally craze the rioters, some of whom rushed wildly about with flaming torches in their hands, applying them to cars indiscriminately. The alarm was sounded and the Fire Department promptly responded, but the rioters, who had complete control of the city, refused to permit them to go to extinguish the flames. They said they were determined to destroy the Railroad Company's property, but would do no injury to that belonging to private citizens. They kept their word, too, and when a lumber pile belonging to a citizen took fire the rioters themselves turned in and helped to extinguish the flames.

Train after train was fired by the infuriated crowd, but the cars were so far distant from the round-house that the heat did not seriously affect the military, although their position was one peril. Finally a large party of strikers captured a car filled with coke, which they ran from the Alleghany Valley Railway track to a siding connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They then procured large quantities of petroleum oil, and pouring it over the coke ignited the materials. In a very few moments the car was a mass of fire, and it was then pushed along the tracks and forced against the round-house. The building was soon ignited, but did not burn as rapidly as desired, and the mob rushed out on the road and sent burning trains towards the buildings. From midnight until five this morning the main efforts of the crowd were directed to firing buildings and cars, but about half an hour later the mob which had been besieging the military left for some unexplained reason. This afforded the troops, who were in actual danger of being roasted alive, an opportunity to emerge from the building. They quickly marched up to 33rd street, and thence to Pennsylvania avenue and Butler-street. Their objective point was the United States Arsenal in Butler-street, where they expected to obtain shelter. While turning into Butler-st., however, the rioters discovered their retreat. Quite 1,000, fully armed and supplied with ammunition, followed in

this time calmly folded their arms and looked on. It was feared that the conflagration would sweep the entire portion of the city south of the Pan Handle Railroad tracks. When the last building was fired the whole territory between Seventh-avenue and Millvale station, a distance of three miles, was a mass of flames. Three soldiers who attempted to escape from the round-house were shot by the mob and instantly killed. Two citizens were also shot down. In the riot at 28th-street yesterday afternoon twenty were killed and twenty-nine wounded. The hill side was dotted with dead and dying. After leaving the arsenal to-day the Philadelphia troops turned their Gatling gun on the crowd with great loss of life. Thirty persons are killed, mostly strikers and citizens.

The Vigilance Committee is hourly growing stronger. It is thought that the destruction of life and property is at an end. It is estimated that 2,000 cars, loaded with oil, coal, and all kinds of merchandise, were totally destroyed, swell these, together with the locomotives, buildings, and other property destroyed, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's losses to an amount variously estimated at from three to four millions of dollars.

PITTSBURG July 28.—At Pittsburg the militia were not reinforced nor well supplied with ammunition. The police sympathized with the strikers. Five hundred well officered, resolute men would have saved five millions worth of property. The strike is over here, as the Pennsylvania road has nothing left to strike against.

While the Philadelphia militia were retreating a citizen, whose brother had been killed during Saturday's fight, snatched a gun from a lagging militia man and shot two soldiers dead. Two thousand freight cars were burned. The disgraceful feature of the Pittsburg riot was the refusal of the 14th and 19th Pennsylvania Regiments to serve longer, alleging as a reason the accidental killing of a private in the 14th Regiment by the Eastern militia.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation inviting the citizens to unite in stern measures for suppressing violence, ordering the saloons to be closed, and women and children off the streets. He says the riotous demonstrations must and shall be put down. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic and veterans are being called out for patrol duty. The measures taken will certainly prevent further violence. The strikers at 28th street have surrendered their arms, including three pieces of artillery, to the Citizens' Committee.

Business establishments have suspended and the employees have organized themselves into companies and tendered their services to the city. The services of the 19th Regiment have also been accepted. The City Council this morning pledged itself to meet the expenses incurred in suppressing violence. To-day the strikers seem universally disposed to assist the law-abiding citizens in saving property. The hopes of a compromise between the Fort Wayne men and their employers are ended. When this became known all the passengers, engineers, and fireman quitted their engines. No trains of any kind will go out this evening. On the Pennsylvania Railway there is no possible hope of a compromise. The Company says if the community can get along without the Pennsylvania Railroad the latter can get along without the strikers.

The scenes about the Union Depot to-day were not hard of description. All was desolation. The ruins of the passengers depot and Pan Handle buildings were covered with men and women digging with sticks and hands for plunder.

HARRISBURG Pa., July 22.—The train

were entirely consumed. Major-General Hancock has arrived, and assumed command of the United States troops. Four hundred regulars arrived this morning. As the troop from Fort Columbus marched from the depot to Canby Depot a few stones were thrown from the crowd, and one of the soldiers was struck. The assault was apparently unheeded but the assailant was arrested.

The railroad officials have just decided not to run any more trains over the road until the State and national authorities can insure the safety of property. Not a train moving between this point and the Ohio River.

Nine persons are dead. Several will probably die, and about twenty were wounded.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 21.—The rioters here and at Keyser have full sway. No trains are allowed to leave, but no personal violence is offered. The police are powerless. The strikers number 1,500. Some rioters were released from arrest last night because the Mayor feared the threats of the mob who surrounded the gaol. A number of freight cars were rifled by the mob this morning; children with bags and baskets assisting.

COLUMBUS, Ohio July 21.—All quiet at Newark. The shopmen joined the strikers this morning. The military number 179 men. The troops fraternize with the strikers, and refuse to fire on them. The Governor is telegraphing for more troops.

COLUMBUS, O., July 23.—A meeting of the Pan Handle firemen and brakemen on Saturday night resolved not to allow the passage of freight trains until an increase of wages be made to the scale of 1874. One of the speakers said their may not be the time, but the time may come to use the knife and apply the torch to restore the rights of the workingmen sentiments loudly cheered by the crowd.

300 railroad strikers compelled the rolling-mill employees to suspend work. The employees of several large factories have joined the strikers. No violence yet.

The mob which raided the private establishments to-day closed up nearly all the rolling mills, machine shops, and factories on the west side of the river. The mob is not composed of railway men, but of tramps, miners, and idle roughs. No violence was offered, as the operative quit work and the shops suspended on the first demand. In a few instances protests were made, but invariably the reply was, "Shut up or burn up." War rants have been issued for the arrest of several leaders. The mob stopped freight for Springfield over the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Road. A large number of miners from Shawnee are on the way to Newark to join the strikers. A committee has started to meet the miners. The miners number upwards of 1,000. Word was received by the Mayor that 50 or 60 tramps had taken possession of a mail train at Cumberland and robbed the passengers. The Mayor summoned a force of policemen, and on the arrival of the train captured forty of the roughs, all of whom were armed. No resistance was made.

CLEVELAND, O., July 23.—A strike on the Lake Shore Road was inaugurated here at 2 p. m. Saturday at the Company's yard. The firemen and brakemen left the trains, and the engineers refused to run with green men. The Standard Oil Company, employing 2,000 men, shut down last night, there being no way of getting refined oil to market. The Cleveland Rolling mill, and other large manufacturing concerns will be obliged to close for want of coal and means of transporting their products.

A delegation of strikers waited on the engineers and firemen at the Lake Shore

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"We observe that a few of our contemporaries, evidently misled, are blaming Hon. Alex. Mackenzie for failing to put forth greater efforts to suppress or prevent the Montreal disturbance. This is unjust. In the first place, Mr. Mackenzie, as Premier, telegraphed that the Government would do all in its power to put down the mob, and we believe the Hon. R. W. Scott, who is acting Minister of Militia, exerted himself vigorously in the cause of peace and order. The Minister of Justice, M. Laflamme, also advised prompt measures so soon as the matter came before him in legal form, and the magistrates of Montreal had requested Governmental interference. To blame the Government, when they did all in their power to suppress the uprising, is both unfair and unpatriotic, and we regret that any journal should have been misled into doing either the Premier or his colleagues an injustice."

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About five o'clock the fire from the Union Depot communicated to the immense grain elevator on the corner of Grant and Washington-streets, containing a large quantity of grain. The destruction of these buildings seemed to satisfy the rioters, as they began to disperse while they were burning. At the adjourned meeting of the citizens, Vigilance Committees were organized to prevent further destruction of property. It was rapidly recruited, and each member of the first was provided with baseball bats, but these were afterwards exchanged for guns. The indications now are the reign of the mob is over, although threats have been made that several railroad buildings will be fired this evening.

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The mob forced Altmore's gun stores and seized a quantity of arms. The Mayor induced them to return part of the plunder. 600 strikers crossed the river

yet. The mob which raided the private establishments to-day closed up nearly the rolling mills, machine shops, and forges on the west side of the river. The mob is not composed of railway men, of tramps, miners, and idle roughs. Violence was offered, as the operator quit work and the shops suspended the first demand. In a few instants protests were made, but invariably reply was, "Shut up or burn up." Vendors have been issued for the arrest several leaders. The mob stopped for Springfield over the Cincinnati, dusky, and Cleveland Road. A number of miners from Shawnee are the way to Newark to join the strike. A committee has started to meet miners. The miners number upward 1,000. Word was received by the M. that 50 or 60 tramps had taken possession of a mail train at Cumberland and bed the passengers. The Mayor summoned a force of policemen, and on arrival of the train captured forty of roughs, all of whom were armed. Resistance was made.

CLEVELAND, O., July 23.—A street on the Lake Shore Road was inaugurated here at 2 p. m. Saturday at the Company's yard. The firemen and br men left the trains, and the engine refused to run with green men. Standard Oil Company, employing 2 men, shut down last night, there being no way of getting refined oil to run the Cleveland Rolling mill, and a large manufacturing concerns will be obliged to close for want of coal and means of transporting their products.

A delegation of strikers waited on engineers and firemen of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad at Air Line junction, and ordered them to run their engines into the round-house. The order was complied with.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22nd.—The Governor has ordered that every military company in the State, and telegraph the President for United States troops.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 23.—A mob reinforced by large numbers, called at the shop of the Lake Shore and Erie Companies and ordered the work men to quit which they did forthwith. No more demonstrations are being made. In the afternoon an assault by no 2,000 rioters was made on the militia about 200 men, guarded the Lake Shore round-house. The militia were obliged to leave the building, which is barricaded by the mob, and the cars placed in position as a defence against an attack.

Each of the 68th Regiment, with all thirty men and three officers, took proceeded to the round-house by attacking it from the mob. They met with yells of derision from the mob and a shower of stones, and were obliged to retreat at the double quick and follow their way through the yelling crowd, the point of the bayonet, some of the soldiers being badly cut on the face while four lost their noses. One of them being knocked down and forced to take refuge in the Lake Shore round-house, engineers of the Erie and Lake Shore signed an agreement with the firemen to run with green hands.

A mob from the Erie and Lake Shore roads this morning took the firemen's brakemen from Central trains, unlocked the stock, and warned the employ from further work.

The strikers will not allow stock move east on the New York Central.

STRIKERS' TERMS.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 22. Everything is quiet this morning.

At noon a committee of strikers waited on the railway officials, and stated their terms as follows:—Brakemen to go work at reduced wages, and the Company to pay for extra hours that they work; switchmen the same, if not to constitute the lay's work; firemen to be paid according to years of service, \$1, \$1.90, \$2.05, and \$2.15, substantially reduction of ten per cent; firemen to be promoted according to merit and years service; trackmen in Hornellsville, N. Y. to receive \$1.50 and on section \$1.75 with free rental of the Company's house along the track, unless agreements

to put down the mob, and we believe the Hon. R. W. Scott, who is acting Minister of Militia, exerted himself vigorously in the cause of peace and order. The Minister of Justice, M. Laflamme, also advised prompt measures so soon as the matter came before him in legal form, and the magistrates of Montreal had requested Governmental interference. To blame the Government, when they did all in their power to suppress the uprising, is both unfair and unpatriotic, and we regret that any journal should have been misled into doing either the Premier or his colleagues an injustice."

The Great U. S. Railway Strike.

UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

Murder! Incendiarism and Plunder.

Citizens and Soldiers Shot Down in the Streets.

MOB LAW TRIUMPHANT.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Millions Worth of Property Destroyed.

Canadian Railways Infected

STRIKERS TERMS ACCDED TO.

THE END NOT YET.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Erie railway officials furnish the following:—Last evening a meeting of firemen and brakemen was held in Hornellsville, at the close of which a message was sent by a chairman to the Superintendent of the Erie railway, notifying him that the men on the Western Susquehanna and Buffalo divisions had resolved to quit work at one o'clock this morning. The Superintendent proceeded at once to Hornellsville, arriving there this morning and found the strikers had quit work and had taken measures to prevent any train, passenger or freight, from leaving or passing through Hornellsville, east or west. Simultaneously the firemen, brakemen and switchmen at Salamanca, on the Western division, quit work, and when the Superintendent of that division arrived at Salamanca his engine was cut loose from the train and put into the engine house, and the strikers notified him no engine or train would be permitted to pass Salamanca. At Andover station, on the Western division, one of the striking firemen took the engine and went on the main road without orders or permission from the Company, and on the line of the trains, intending, he said to go to Hornellsville.

The reduction in the wages by the Erie Railway Company of ten per cent on July 1st applied only to the above classes of employees, who were not affected by the reduction of the previous year, and with this reduction in effect the train and road hands now receive higher compensation than on any other eastern road. All classes of men on the Erie have been treated by the Company with consideration. Their pay is not only reasonable but liberal, for the times, and if there are any employees expressing dissatisfaction, the Receiver is ready to pay them off promptly and hire other men in their places, and expresses his determination to carry out the order of July 1st to the letter. The Erie Company has arranged to have its through passengers and baggage carried via N. Y. C. R. until its own trains resume running.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—The crisis of the railway strike in this city on Friday night was reached yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, when the Philadelphia troops who had been sent here to suppress the strikers fired upon the crowd. The terribly fatal effects of the shots fired by the troops exasperated the citizens as well as strikers, and in less than an hour a thousand fighting men from the rolling mills, coal mines, and various manufacturing establishments hurried to the scene of the

main body of the troops continued their march up Butler-street, a fusillade being kept up on them by the mob. As they moved forward shots were fired, and killed one of the soldiers before they reached the arsenal, a mile above the arsenal, two others were killed and were left lying on the sidewalk. They continued their fight, and crossed over to the north side of the Allegheny River on Sharpshoot Bridge, the mob following them as rapidly as possible. After reaching the north side the troops scattered, and in this way the mob was divided into very small bodies. In the meantime the city was in a state of anarchy. Thousands who had joined in pursuit of the fleeing troops gathered about the burning buildings and trains, and assisted in spreading the flames. By seven o'clock the fire had extended, and enveloped hundreds of cars. The railroad buildings destroyed were as follows:—Two round-houses, one machine shop, Superintendent's office, car repair shop, blacksmith's shops, three or four oil houses, Union Transfer Depot and offices, firecatcher's office, powder house, Union Depot, Hotel, Pan Handle Railway engine house, general offices and freight depot, and freight depot of the Adam Express Co. In the round houses were 125 first-class locomotives, which were totally destroyed.

The scenes transpired on Liberty-street along the line of which the tracks of the railroad run, simply beggar description. While hundreds were engaged in firing the cars and making certain of the destruction of the valuable buildings at the center depot, thousands of men, women, and children were engaged in pillaging the cars. Men armed with heavy sledges would break open the cars, and their contents would be thrown out and carried off by those bent on profiting by the reign of terror existing. The street was almost completely blocked by persons labouring to carry off the plunder they had gathered together. In hundreds of instances waggons were pressed into the service to enable the thieves to get away with their goods. Mayor McCarty early in the day endeavored to stop the pillage, but the handful of men at his command were unable to control the crowd. The pillage was checked but the mob fired the cars, and then proceeded with the work of destruction. It is impossible to form any idea of the amount of goods stolen, but hundreds of thousands of dollars will not cover the loss.

Here a brawny woman could be seen hurrying away with a pair of white kid slippers under her arms. Another, carrying an infant, would be rolling a barrel of flour alongside the walk, using her feet as propelling power, &c.

At eleven o'clock it became apparent that some thing must be done to check the mob, and a number of citizens hurriedly prepared notices calling a mass meeting of citizens at the old City Hall to take measures to prevent further destruction of property. The meeting was held at noon, and a large number of leading citizens responded to the call. It was decided to appoint a Committee, consisting principally of clergymen, to have a conference with the rioters, while another Committee was appointed to wait on the railroad authorities to ascertain what course they intended to pursue, or suggest a compromise that would put an end to the disorder. The committee to wait on the rioters failed to induce them to refrain from further destruction of property, and the railroad authorities could not be found. It is stated that the ringleaders were men who had never been employed on any railroad.

The fire department were on duty from the time of the first alarm, but were not allowed to throw any water on or make any effort to save the property of the Railway Company. They consequently directed their efforts to saving private property. In this they were mainly successful, although dwellings and a sash factory were destroyed. Early in the day, when the Union Depot building was fired, followed by the Pan Handle offices, a panic seized the citizens, who had up to

message grain elevator on the corner of Grant and Washington-streets, containing a large quantity of grain. The destruction of these buildings seemed to satisfy the rioters, as they began to disperse while they were burning. At the adjourned meeting of the citizens, Vigilance Committees were organized to prevent further destruction of property. It was rapidly recruited, and each member of the first was provided with baseball bats, but these were afterwards exchanged for guns. The indications now are the reign of the mob is over, although threats have been made that several railroad buildings will be fired this evening.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 22.—A train of soldiers which reached here en route for Pittsburg was stopped by the strikers and the engines take therefrom. One company stacked their arms and refused to do anything. Another company tried to connect an engine to the train, but was attacked and driven off. The whole train of soldiers now here is under complete control of the strikers.

COLUMBIA, Pa., July 22.—The Pennsylvania Railroad men struck about two o'clock. The round house has been quietly closed. No engines are allowed to leave. No disorder.

HARRISBURG, 23.—A portion of the Philadelphia City troops en route from Altoona to Philadelphia disembarked from the cars a few miles west of Harrisburg, and are now working their way towards Philadelphia, avoiding Harrisburg. Immense crowds still remain about the depots.

The Pennsylvania Railroad strikers have held a meeting at which resolutions deprecating violence were adopted. The dismissal of Frank Thomas, General Manager, was asked, and a committee was appointed to inform Superintendent McCrea that they were willing to compromise on honourable terms, and would use every effort to protect the Company's property.

The mob forced Altamire's gun stores and seized a quantity of arms. The Mayor induced them to return part of the plunder. 600 strikers crossed the river in search of the Philadelphia militiamen, and returned with 25 men of the First and Second Regiments as their prisoners.

READING, Pa., July 23.—The strikers have burned a train of five freight cars, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge across the Schuylkill, costing \$150,000, to prevent the passage of troops.

A collision between the Fourth Militia and the rioters occurred on the track, which the mob were tearing up. The soldiers were assailed with stones, and immediately commenced firing without orders. The firing was indiscriminate, the bullets doing bad work among the immense concourse of people, among whom are many respectable citizens, as well as ladies and children. Five persons have been killed, and from eighteen to twenty-five wounded, several mortally. Numbers of others are wounded who escaped in the crowd. Among the wounded are several members of the police force. Numbers of soldiers were knocked down and injured by large stones. The mob broke into the armoury of the Reading Rifles, and have also taken all the weapons from a gun store. They threaten vengeance on the military. The mob is now engaged in tearing up the railroad tracks, and there is a blockade of accumulated freight and coal cars. The railroad company has a strong guard stationed around all their machine shops and other buildings in the city.

Bars of iron were discovered on the track, intended to throw off the train which brought the Schuylkill militia.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Fifteen minutes before three this morning an incendiary fired a train of thirty-five or forty cars loaded with crude petroleum, at the Viaduct Station, a short distance beyond the city limits. The fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the cars of a train on an adjoining track were also on fire. A locomotive was sent out from Camden Station, and that portion of the train not on fire drawn off amid the jeers and cries of the strikers. Nine cars, containing from 300 to 350 barrels of oil,

shop of the Lake Shore and Erie Companies and ordered the workmen to quit, which they did forthwith. No serious demonstrations are being made. Early in the afternoon an assault by nearly 2,000 rioters was made on the military, about 200 men, guarded the Lake Shore round-house. The military were obliged to leave the building, which is barricaded by the mob, and the cars placed in position as a defence against an attack. Col. Flach, of the 6th Regiment, with about thirty men and three officers, foolishly proceeded to the round-house to attempt retaking it from the mob. They were met with yells of derision from the crowd and a shower of stones and were obliged to retreat at the double quick and force their way through the yelling crowd at the point of the bayonet, some of the soldiers being badly cut in the head, while four lost their noses. Col. Flach being knocked down and forced to take refuge in the Lake Shore round-house. The engineers of the Erie and Lake Shore signed an agreement with the strikers not to run with green flags.

A mob from the Erie and Lake Shore roads this morning took the firemen and brakemen from Central trains, unloaded the stock, and warned the employees from further work.

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STRIKERS' TERMS.

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At noon a committee of strikers waited on the railway officials, and stated their terms as follows:—Brakemen to go to work at reduced wages, and the Company to pay for extra hours that they may work; switchmen the same, if ten hours constitute the day's work, firemen to be paid according to years of service, \$1.60, \$1.90, \$2.03, and \$2.15, substantially a reduction of ten per cent; firemen to be promoted according to merit and years of service; trackmen in Hornellsville yard to receive \$1.50 and on section \$1.40, with free rental of the Company's land along the track, unless agreements are made otherwise; passes to be issued as heretofore; all committees of men discharged to be reinstated. The Erie officials replied that they could not accept the terms and had no new ones to offer. Receiver Jewett has issued a notice to the employees stating that he believes that a large majority of the employees now neglecting their duty are acting under coercion and terror of lawless and desperate men, most of whom are strangers and have never been in his service. All well disposed employees will be protected. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of some of the leaders.

IN CANADA.

The railroad labor difficulty has penetrated into Canada, the employees of the Canada Southern at St. Thomas having struck at noon on the 24th. Messages were sent along the line to stop all trains, and the mid-day train from the east had a hard time to get through. A meeting of the strikers was held last night for the purpose of giving vent to their grievance. There is no trouble on either the Grand Trunk or Great Western, the latest intelligence respecting the latter road being a report of a compromise for a term of three months on the basis of a reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. on wages below \$45 per month, and of 5 per cent. on wages above that figure.

We have given an account (as far as our space will permit) of the tactics of the rioters and the most desperate scenes attendant upon the strike, which has affected over 80 railways all over the Union. The loss of property is immense, and the number of killed and wounded cannot now be estimated. The strike still continues but the worst is believed to be over. Business is at a complete stand still.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The Central Pacific Railroad has rescinded the 10 per cent. reduction of June 1st, and will hereafter pay full wages in silver.

ULY 27, 1877

tirely consumed. Major-General k has arrived, and assumed com- of the United States troops. andred regulars arrived this morn- the troop from Fort Columbus R from the depot to Camden a few stones were thrown from the and one of the soldiers was struck. assault was apparently unheeded, assailant was arrested. railroad officials have just not to run any more over the road until the nd national authorities can insure ty of property. Not a train is between this point and the Ohio

persons are dead. Several will ly die, and about twenty were ed.

BEELAND, Md., July 21.—The here and at Keyser have full sway ins are allowed to leave, but no al violence is offered. The police werless. The strikers number 1. Some rioters were released from last night because the Mayor the threats of the mob who surd the gaol. A number of freight ere rifled by the mob this morning n with bags and baskets assisting. UMBUS, Ohio July 21—All is it Newark. The shopmen joined rikers this morning. The military r 179 men. The troops fraternize he strikers, and refuse to fire on The Governor is telegraphing for troops.

UMBUS, O., July 23.—A meeting of n Handle firemen and bukesmen urday night resolved not to allow ssage of freight trains until an in- of wages be made to the scale of One of the speakers said their may the time, but the time may come the knife and apply the torch to e the rights of the workingmen, nents loudly cheered by the crowd. railroad strikers compelled the g-mill employees to suspend work. mployees of several large factories joined the strikers. No violence

mob which raided the private es- nments to-day closed up nearly all ling mills, machine shops, and fac- on the west side of the river. The s not composed of railway men, but mpus, miners, and idle roughs. No ice was offered, as the operatives work and the shops suspended on rst demand. In a few instances sts were made, but invariably the was, "Shut up or burn up." War- have been issued for the arrest of al leaders. The mob stopped freight ppringfield over the Cincinnati, San- 7, and Cleveland Road. A large per of miners from Shawnee are on ay to Newark to join the strikers. mmittee has started to meet the rs. The miners number upwards of t. Word was received by the Mayor 50 or 60 tramps had taken possession mail train at Cumberland and rob- he passengers. The Mayor sum- d a force of policemen, and on the al of the train captured forty of the hs, all of whom were armed. No ance was made.

EAVELAND, O., July 23.—A strike ie Lake Shore Road was inaugurated at 2 p.m. Saturday at the Com- yard. The firemen and brake- left the trains, and the engineers sed to run with green men. The dard Oil Company, employing 2,000 , shut down last night, there beng ay of getting refined oil to market. Cleveland Rolling mill, and other , manufacturing concerns will be ed to close for want of coal and means nsporting their products. delegation of strikers waited on the neers and firemen of the Lake Shore Michigan Southern Railroad at the

5000 YARDS

DRESS GOODS,

FROM

5 Cts. and Upwards.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

AT

Slaven & Ironsides,

COMMENCING ON

Tuesday, 24th July, 1877.

As we have received a consignment from To onto of

5000 Yards of DRESS GOODS,

All of this seasons importations, which we have marked down to about half their value and some lines still lower. The entire stock must be cleared out during this month.

In order to convince the public of the above facts, we furnish below a Price List of the different lots that will be offer- ed and we hope the Ladies will avail themselves of this rare opportunity to secure Fashionable Goods at Prices never before heard of in Napanee.

First Lot.-- Five Hundred Yards Striped Grenadines, at Five cents a yard, really worth Ten cents.

Second Lot.-- Six Hundred Yards of Boating Serges, at Eight cents a yard, usually sold at 12 cents.

Third Lot.-- Five Hundred Yards Black Grenadine with Silk Brocade spot, at Ten cents a Yard, worth 30 cents.

Fourth Lot.-- Four Hundred Yards of Fancy Challies and Barages at Ten cents a Yard, worth 20 cents.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 22nd.—The Governor has ordered out every military company in the State, and telegraphed a President for United States troops. BUFFALO, N. Y., 23.—A mob reinforced by large numbers, called at the car shop of the Lake Shore and Erie Companies and ordered the work men to quit, which they did forthwith. No serious demonstrations are being made. Early in the afternoon an assault by nearly 100 rioters was made on the military, but 200 men, guarded the Lake Shore round-house. The military were obliged to leave the building, which is barricaded by the mob, and the cars placed in position as a defence against attack. Col. Ach. of the 6th Regiment, with about thirty men and three officers, foolishly proceeded to the round-house to attempt taking it from the mob. They were met with yells of derision from the crowd and a shower of stones and were obliged to retreat at the double quick and force their way through the yelling crowd at a point of the bayonet, some of the officers being badly cut in the head, and one lost his arm. They were then knocked down and forced to take refuge in the Lake Shore car shop. The engineers of the Erie and Lake Shore signed an agreement with the firemen not to run with green hands.

A mob from the Erie and Lake Shore roads this morning took the firemen and mechanics from Central trains, unloaded the stock, and warned the employees from further work. The strikers will not allow stock to move east on the New York Central.

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- Fifth Lot.**—Five Hundred Yards plain and striped Linen Dress Goods at Fifteen cents well worth 25 cents.
- Sixth Lot.**—Seven Hundred and fifty yards of French Washing Challies, with lace stripe at 15 cents, worth 30 cents.
- Seventh Lot.**—Seven Hundred yards of plain Grey L'etra. at 12½ cents per yard, worth 20 cents.
- Eighth Lot.**—Eight Hundred yards striped and checked Poplinette at Twenty cents a yard, Credit Stores sell them at 30 cents.
- Ninth Lot.**—Four Hundred and fifty yards of fine washing Poplin at Twenty cents, the common price is 30 cents.
- Tenth Lot.**—Seven Hundred yards of plain, striped and checked Serges at Twenty cents, worth 40 cents.
- Eleventh Lot.**—Eighteen hundred yards of American prints at Seven cents, warranted Fast Colors.
- Twelfth Lot.**—Seven hundred Yards of fine printed Lawns, with lace stripe, yard wide 10 cents, really worth 20 cents.
- Thirteenth Lot.**—Four hundred yards of Colored Checked Silks, new fashionable goods at 65 cents, regular price is 90 cents.
- Fourteenth Lot.**—Four hundred and fifty yards of black and white checked silks at 75 cents, sold in town at \$1.00 a yard.
- Fifteenth Lot.**—Two hundred yards of fine French wool Delaines at 20 cents, well worth 35 cents.
- Sixteenth Lot.**—Three hundred yards of White Satin Stripe Muslin, at Twenty cents, worth Thirty cents.
- Seventeenth Lot.**—Two hundred and fifty yards Black Grenadine, with Satin stripe, 10 cents a yard.
- Eighteenth Lot.**—Two hundred yards Watered Moire Antique, for Skirts, at 25 cents, worth 40 cents.

In Addition to the Above List,

—WE WILL MAKE—

EXTRA REDUCTIONS

In all other Departments during this Cheap Sale, for instance.

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- Ninth Lot.**--Four Hundred and fifty yards of fine washing Poplin at Twenty cents, the common price is 30 cents.
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- Fourteenth Lot.**--Four hundred and fifty yards of black and white checked silks at 75 cents, sold in town at \$1.00 a yard.
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In all other Departments during this Cheap Sale, for instance,

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 300 yards Tapestry Carpets at 60 cents. | 1000 White Lawn hemmed Handkerchiefs, 4 cts each. |
| 250 yards Brussels Carpets at 75 cents. | 1000 Fringed Huckaback Towels at 5 cents each. |
| 100 yards double width white sheetings at 25 cts. | 200 Mens White Marseilles Vests, at 50 cents. |
| 50 dozen white Table Napkins at \$1 a dozen. | 100 dozen Gents fine white Linen Collars at 75 cts. a dozen. |
| 100 yards White Linen Table Damask at 45 cents. | 100 Mens' White Dress Shirts at 75 cts. and \$1. |
| 400 Oxford stripe Shirting at 7 cents a yard. | 100 Mens' colored Oxford Shirts with collars at \$1.00. |
| 200 yards double width all wool Tweeds at 80 cts. | 100 Men's Fancy Flannel Shirts at \$1 each. |
| 100 dozen white ribbed Cotton Hose at 12½ cts. a pair. | |

—WE WILL ALSO—

Make up Gentlemen's Clothing,

During this sale at greatly Reduced Prices, as follows:

Full Suit of Worsted Coating at \$17, Five dollars below the regular prices. Full Suit of Scotch Tweed for \$10. 25 pieces of Tweeds to select from at \$15. A suit sold up street at \$17 to \$20.

REMNANTS ! REMNANTS !

1000 Remnants of Tweeds, Flannels, Cloths, Lustres, Dress Goods, Prints, Embroidery, White Muslins, Ribbons, &c., to be sold off

AT LESS THAN COST PRICE.

NO CREDIT ! NO CREDIT ! SLAVEN & IRONSIDE.

Napanee, July 27th, 1877.

Currants—15c per pair.
 Apples—80c. to \$1.20. per bag.
 Barley—50c.
 Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.
 Bread—16c. per loaf.
 Butter—23c. to 25c. per lb.
 Buckwheat—75c. to 80c.
 Coal—\$5 to \$6 ton.
 Calf skins 8c. per lb rough.
 " " 9c. " " trimmed.
 Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.
 Cheese—11c. to 12c. per lb.
 Clover Seed—\$7 per bushel.
 Deacon skins 25c.
 Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.
 Eggs—10c. to 12c. per dozen.
 Flour—\$3.90 retail.
 Geese—50c. to 60c. each.
 Hay—\$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton.
 Hides—\$3.00 to \$5.00.
 Lambs and " 10c. to \$1.25.
 " " 10c. to 15c.
 Oatmeal—\$1.00. per cwt., retail.
 Oats—50c.
 Onions—80c. to \$1.00 per bushel.
 Potatoes—\$1.75 per bag.
 New Potatoes \$1.20 to 1.50 per bush.
 Green Peas \$2.00 per bush.
 Peas—70c. to 75c.
 Pork " " \$7.00. to \$7.50.
 Rye—60c. to 65c.
 Straw—\$1.00 to \$1.00 per load.
 Raspberries—10c. qt.
 Talloes—7c. to 8c. per lb.
 Timothy Seed—\$2.00 per bush.
 Turkeys—50c. to \$1.00. each.
 Wheat—\$1.25.
 Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.
 " soft—\$1.50 to \$2.00.

without requiring them to attend the Model School. This is to avoid placing schools, for any period, in the hands of teachers without experience."

Robbing Her Majesty.

One of the brave volunteers, while rusticated in the shade of a beech tree, had his bayonet forcibly taken from its sheath by a civilian. The man who had the temerity to thus insult one of our country's defenders, has since compromised the matter satisfactorily, and the 'sodger' has escaped the penalty of a 'trunk head court martial.'

The Moonlight Excursion.

This affair came off on Monday evening. The steamer *City of Kingston* left Bowey's Dock at 7 p. m., carrying about 200 excursionists, (dadies free) she went as far as Northport, and after cruising around the Bay, returned early on Tuesday morning. The moonlit night was lovely. Dancing, music, and the courteous attentions of Capt. Price served to fill out a programme which was most thoroughly enjoyed.

Runaway.

On Tuesday evening, three gay and festive young gents were taking an airing out John street. Their nag—feeling his oats—suddenly started off at a break-neck pace, he was finally turned into Thomas street, and brought to a stand still by a drove of captured cows, near the stock yard of John Windrim Esq. The occupants were thrown out, unhurt, and the dashboard kicked in, but otherwise no injury was done.

The Firemen's Excursion

On Tuesday evening the firemen, preceded by the band, paraded the streets in their new uniforms. Wednesday morning, the excursion by steamer *New York*, with a large crowd of passengers, started for Kingston, as the steamer passed down the river she rode beautifully, causing several to disembark at Mill Point and Bath, reaching Kingston at 6 p. m. and returned to Nanapanee at 5 a. m. on Thursday morning, with a most sleepy-looking set, who were well satisfied that the trip was the cheapest of the season—a day and a night with board and lodging for the small sum of 50 cents.

"Teachers' Examination."

The following is a list of the successful candidates for third class certificates:—(In order of merit.) John A. Monroe; Wm. Kaylor; Mary C. Baker, Mary Connors, (equal); Edith Ponery and Wilma Preston, (equal); Samuel Mellow, Thos. Woods; William Lewis; Esther Sweet; Bella Whightman; Annie Lenahan; Lizzie McLaren; Minnie Lewis; Frances Stratton; Kate Perleaux; Geo. Davy; John P. Moore; Phebe Chislett; Daniel Donovan; Addie Empey; John R. Smoot; Josephine Armstrong. The following candidates for renewals of third class having failed to reach the standard required by the Board, will be awarded Interim Certificates on the requisition of Boards of Trustees requiring their services:—(In order of merit,) Laura Shatt- leff; I. B. Yourex; Jane Rogers; Robert R. Lennox; Elmira Ash; Margaret Hally; Thomas Hart; Christina Wolson; Ella James; Annie Trotman; Maggie Shannon; Agnes Jones; Catherine Donovan. For new students, it was necessary that candidates should reach 40 per cent in Grammar and reach 40 per cent in Arithmetic, for renewals, 50 per cent in each of those subjects, and for both classes 50 per cent of the aggregate possible marks. Those candidates who have been successful in obtaining new certificates will be required to attend the Model School before certificates can be issued. This regulation does not apply to renewals."

Marine Statistics

Below is a statement, showing the number of British and Foreign vessels that arrived and cleared at this Port, with tonnage, and number of seamen during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1877.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

ing the holiday season in the country. No class needs recreation, more than school teachers, and none are more deserving of it, than our own painstaking townsmen.

Oddfellow's Excursion.

The I. O. O. F. from Nanapanee will take the *City of Kingston*, on Wednesday next—the 1st of August, for Massawag Point, to participate in a complimentary picnic to the Ontario Grand Lodge from Bellville. A yacht race and other amusements will be sure to draw a large attendance. Excursion leaves Bowey's Dock at 6:30 a. m. Return tickets 50 cts.

The Juvenile Templars.

This excursion started on Thursday morning, by the *City of Kingston*. The *New York*—previously engaged—was not accepted, owing, we are told, to some misunderstanding regarding her late trip. The boat is perfectly safe and seaworthy, but the immense crowd on deck caused her to dip a little, to which any boat is liable under similar circumstances.

Dredging.

The contract for dredging the river has not been awarded to Mr. Daily, but to Mr. McCabe, of Trenton, whose tender was the lowest. The Government Engineer, Mr. Kingsford, and the Dredging Superintendent, had an interview with the Mayor and other officials on Monday night, on Tuesday they inspected the river. The construction of a turning basin and removal of all obstructions is included in the contract.

Cowardly.

Last Saturday or Sunday night, some parties expressed their total want of principle, by tearing down all the large posters of the Orange Young Britons' excursion from Nanapanee to Wells Island on the 6th of August. We are informed that some of the parties are well known, and will be prosecuted, which they justly deserve. Such conduct as the above cannot be condemned in too strong terms, and any person who would stoop so low as to destroy posted bills of any excursion, whether it be Roman Catholic, St. P. trick, Protestant, Orange, or any other should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Orange Young Britons' Excursion.

This excursion to Wells' Island, on Monday the 6th August, promises to be the event of the season. The *Maud*, the most popular and snugly-fitted-up excursion steamer on the Bay, will leave Bowey's Dock, foot of Robert street, at 6:30 a. m., Mill Point 7:30, Smith's wharf, Adolphustown and Bath at 9. Kingston 12, noon, arriving at Wells' Island early in the afternoon. The Nanapanee Brass and String Band, and the Fife and Drum Band, (composed of 18 members,) from Kingston, will be in attendance. The great Temperance Camp Meeting is in session, and the famous liberal temperance revivalist, Francis Murphy, will be present, together with other notables. After landing at the Island, the steamer will take parties to and from Alexandra Bay. Tickets from Nanapanee and Mill Point, single, 75 cts., double, \$1.25. Adolphustown, Smith's Wharf and Bath, 50 cts., Kingston 25 cts. A map of the Thousand Island Park, can be seen at the Express Office.

The Volunteers.

The annual drill of the Nanapanee Battery Garrison Artillery closed on Tuesday. A close inspection was made by Col. Struwbennie and Major Cotton. The accoutrements, dress, movement, and gun practice stood a severe test, the Inspector complimenting the men very highly on their proficiency, dress, and soldierly appearance. On Sunday the Company headed by the band, attended the Presbyterian church in uniform, and listened to an eloquent sermon by the Rev. Mr. Young, text 2 Samuel x 12 after service the Company proceeded to the Market Square, and were dismissed. On Friday shooting practice at 200, 400 and

Constantinople, there is no excuse for a panic in England. It calls on Russia to punish Cossacks who committed outrages.

Wimbleton.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA CHALLENGE TROPHY.

The *Standard* in its report of the Wimbleton meeting on the 12th inst., has the following:—

The point of interest, however, is the Dominion of Canada Challenge Trophy, which has excited the admiration of all beholders. It is a splendid work of art, manufactured by Messrs. Elkington & Co., from designs by Mr. Wyon, of Regent street. It is a massive silver shield. In the centre is an emblematic figure of Canada, and round it are grouped in seven sections representation of the seven triumphs of Rome. Forming an outer circle to these groups are the coats of arms of the seven Canadian Provinces set in enamel; and on an outer rim of polished ebony are set the monograms of the seven Provinces of Canada in letters of solid gold. The shield revolves on a concealed pivot, but apparently it is supported on a pedestal about ten inches in height, formed of Canadian maple oak, and pine. The shield is of silver repousse work, relieved by bands of plain gold, and valued at £700. It bears an engraved inscription as follows:—

"Challenge shield presented to the National Rifle association by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, to mark the donors' appreciation of the generous and kind receptions extended to the Canadian riflemen at Wimbleton—A. D. 1870-1877." The trophy will be held for a year by the battalion to which the competitor belongs who wins the first prize in the "grand aggregate."

The Barley Crop.

The *Belleville Intelligencer* says:—Judging from the samples sent us withing the past few days, the barley crop of this section—the best barley crop in America—will be of the very best quality, and the yield will be excellent and the color of the brightest. One sample in particular, from the farm of Mr. Geo. Anderson, in Ameliasburg, shows that the grain is very plump, and bright in color, which are the great desiderata in securing a good crop and the highest market price. A great deal of barley has been cut within ten days past, and the general report is very favourable. One matter we would urge upon our farmers, namely, that they must clean their barley thoroughly. Otherwise, an inferior article of barley cleaned will secure a higher price. We have urged this for years past, but with indifferent effect, and the consequence has been not only a lowering of the price, but the driving away of dealers, who must have a good and clean article. They found the quality here, but the dirty state of the grain drove them to other parts where they were content to buy a little poorer article at the top price. In justice to themselves, our farmers ought to pay strict attention to this important matter.

The railroad strike causes a general advance here in beef, butter, and Western produce.

LONDON, July 23.—The whale-boat *New Bedford*, with Capt. Crapo and wife, from New Bedford, Mass., has arrived at Cornwall.

Several of the 12th of July voters at Charlottetown have been committed for trial in the Supreme Court; others are still under examination.

The crop reports from Nebraska and Western Iowa are most favourable, indicating the largest yield of all kinds of grain for years.

The Spanish authorities are preparing to send 25,000 men to Cuba in October to fill gaps caused by disease and death.

CHEYENNE, WY., July 23.—The reduction of wages of the Union Pacific road, ordered on July the 1st, has been received.

NAPANEE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly.

Currents—75c per pair.
Apples—80c. to \$1.20. per bag.
Barley—50c.
Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.
Bread—16c. per loaf.
Butter—25c. to 25c. per lb.
Buckwheat—75c. to 80c.
Coal—\$5 to \$6 ton.
Calf skins 80. per lb. round.
" " 9c. " " trimmed.
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.
Cheese—11c. to 12c. per lb.
Clover Seed—\$7 per bushel.
Deneon skins 25c.
Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.
Eggs—10c. to 12c. per dozen.
Flour—\$3.90 retail.
Geese—50c. to 60c. each.
Hay—\$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton.
Hides—\$1.00 to \$5.00.
Lamb and Pelts—\$1.00 to \$1.25.
Lard " " 15c. to 15c.
Oatmeal—\$1.00 per cwt. retail.
Onions—50c.
Onions—80c. to \$1.00 per bushel.
Potatoes—\$1.75 per bushel.
New Potatoes \$1.20 to 1.50 per bush.
Green Peas \$1.20 per bush.
Peas—70c. to 72c.
Pork " " \$7.00. to \$7.50.
Rye—60c. to 65c.
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per load.
Raspberries—10c. qt.
Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.
Timothy Seed—\$2.00 to 2.00 per bush.
Turkeys—50c. to \$1.00. each.
Wheat—\$1.25.
Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.
" soft—\$1.50 to \$2.00.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Electric Oil! Worth T Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it's time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It's the cheapest Medicine ever made. O dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. One or two bottles cured bad cases of PLE and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK OF vea standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield Tioga County, Pa. says: "I have thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil which effected a WONDERFUL CURE OF CROOKED TWIN, by six applications. Another who has had ASTHMA for years says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and \$100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y. writes: "One small bottle of your ELECTRIC OIL restored the voice which the persons had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." R. V. J. Mallory, Wyoming, N. Y. writes: "Your ELECTRIC OIL cured me of BRONCHITIS in a week."

It is composed of SIX of the BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is a good internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Ask for 1 Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. THOMAS is on the wrapper, and the name of Northrop and Lyman are blown into the bottle, and "Take no other." Sold all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NO THROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Patentors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—Be careful—Selected and Blended.

Work & Money For the Ladies.

NO one should be idle a day, when I offer so much chance to make \$10 or \$20 per month, canvass either door-to-door, or to travel in the 1 million of the most improved self-acting chart, cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It takes only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No risk should be without one. Reduction of price made to agents. All orders promptly filled by mail express to any part of the Dominion. Address MARY J. AMEY, Nanapanee.

P. S.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired.

In the new morning, the excursion by steamer *New York*, with a large crowd of passengers, started for Kingston, as the steamer passed down the river she roared beautifully, causing several to disembark at Mill Point and Bath, reaching Kingston at 6 p. m. and returned to Napanee at 5 a. m. on Thursday morning, with a most sleepy-looking set, who were well satisfied that the trip was the cheapest of the season—a day and a night with board and lodging for the small sum of 50 cents.

Teachers' Examination.

The following is a list of the successful candidates for third class certificates:—(In order of merit.) John A. Monroe; Wm. Kaylor; Mary C. Baker, Mary Connors, (equal); Edith Pomeroy and Wilma Preston, (equal); Samuel Mellow Thos. Woods; William Lewis; Esther Sweet; Bolla Whightman; Annie Lenahan; Lizzie McLaren; Minnie Lewis; Frances Stratton; Kate Perleaux; Geo. Davey; John P. Moore; Phebe Curlett; Daniel Donovan; Addie Emagey; John R. Smeaton; Josephine Armstrong. The following candidates for renewals of third class having failed to reach the standard required by the Board, will be awarded Interim Certificates on the requisition of Boards of Trustees requiring their services:—(In order of merit.) Laura Shattell; I. B. Yourex; Jane Rogers; Robert R. Lennix; Elmira Ash; Margaret Hally; Thomas Hart; Christiana Watson; Ella James; Annie Trotman; Maggie Shannon; Agnes Jones; Catherine Donovan. For new students, it was necessary that candidates reach 40 per cent in Grammar and Arithmetic, for renewals, 50 per cent in each of those subjects, and for both classes 50 per cent of the aggregate possible marks. Those candidates who have been successful in obtaining new certificates will be required to attend the Model School before certificates can be issued. This regulation does not apply to renewals.

Marine Statistics

Below is a statement, showing the number of British and Foreign vessels that arrived and cleared at this Port, with tonnage, and number of seamen during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1877.

VESSELS ARRIVED.			
	No.	TNS.	MEN.
Sept. gr. '76 British Steam Vessels	43	12537	626
do Sailing do	58	6325	277
Foreign Steam Vessels	19	688	43
	120	19550	956
Dec. gr. '77 British Steam Vessels	25	6232	316
do Sailing do	36	7071	289
Foreign Steam do	1	126	5
do Sailing do	7	918	33
	69	14357	623
June gr. '77 British Steam Vessels	10	3881	186
do Sailing do	54	6340	261
Foreign Steam do	1	126	4
do Sailing do	8	378	23
	73	10738	474
Total	282	44645	2053
Total British	246	42380	1945
do American	36	2256	108
Grand Total	282	44645	2053

Being a decrease of 52 in the number of vessels that arrived, compared with the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1876.

VESSELS CLEARED.			
	No.	TNS.	MEN.
Sept. gr. '76 British Steam Vessels	6	2291	116
do Sailing do	66	7586	367
American Steam do	16	675	34
	88	10552	515
Dec. gr. '76 British Steam Vessels	23	5418	276
do Sailing do	71	10423	191
American Steam Vessels	2	294	11
do Sailing do	8	709	35
	104	16834	513
June gr. '77 British Steam Vessels	6	2274	96
do Sailing do	89	10638	474
American do	9	506	29
	104	13418	599
Total	296	40604	1647
Total British	261	38450	1520
do American	35	2154	127
Grand Total	296	40604	1647

Being a decrease of 41 in the number of vessels cleared compared with the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1876.

posters of the Orange Young Britons' excursion from Napanee to Wells Island on the 6th of August. We are informed that some of the parties are well known, and will be prosecuted, which they justly deserve. Such conduct as the above cannot be condemned in too strong terms, and any person who would stoop so low as to destroy posted bills of any excursion, whether it be Roman Catholic, St. Patrick, Protestants, Orange, or any other should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

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TOTAL INDIVIDUAL SCORE.	
Capt. Hooper,	67
Lieut. Henry,	50
" Abrams,	66
Sergt. Davy,	36
" Henry,	37
" Davis,	43
Corp. Bartels,	57
" Mackay,	36
Bom. Higley,	59
" Barton,	43
" Robinson,	52
Bugler Boddell,	50
Gun'r Baker,	27
" Roblin,	32
" Bartlett,	45
" Bruton,	22
" Perry,	28
" Davis,	0
" Pringle,	24
" Ming,	40
Gun'r Counahan,	42
" W. Barton,	3
" Meleville,	0
" Brown,	30
" J. Scott,	39
" S. Scott,	43
" M. Richardson,	12
" A. Richardson,	38
" McCay,	40
" Bored,	31
" E. Kimmerly,	38
" A. Kimmerly,	38
" Parks,	11
" Johnston,	17
" Arnold,	22
" Brink,	51
" Ferguson,	35
" Rathman,	61
" Peterson,	50
" Smith,	27
" S. Pringle,	25

Mr. C. Terry of Mitchell, came very near being scalped at Stratford on Dominion Day, not by the tomahawk of the Indian, but through a foolish freak of his own. He engaged in a boys' race, one feature of which was that the contestants were to pass on their "four" through a flour barrel. In his desire to get through first, Terry made a desperate plunge for the barrel, but not having lowered his head sufficiently it struck on the sharp ends of the staves, tearing the scalp completely from the skull. The injured man is progressing favourably.

The Barley Crop.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says:—Judging from the samples sent us with the past few days, the barley crop of this section—the best barley crop in America—will be of the very best quality, and the yield will be excellent and the color of the brightest. One sample in particular, from the farm of Mr. Geo. Anderson, in Ameliasburgh, shows that the grain is very plump, and bright in color, which are the great desiderata in securing a good crop and the highest market price. A great deal of barley has been cut within ten days past, and the general report is very favourable. One matter we would urge upon our farmers, namely, that they must clean their barley thoroughly. Otherwise, an inferior article better cleaned will secure a higher price. We have urged this for years past, but with indifferent effect, and the consequence has been not only a lowering of the price, but the drying away of dealers, who must have a good and clean article. They found the quality here, but the dirty state of the grain, drove them to other parts where they were content to buy a little poorer article at the top price. In justice to themselves, our farmers ought to pay strict attention to this important matter.

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The crop reports from Nebraska and Western Iowa are most favourable, indicating the largest yield of all kinds of grain for years.

The Spanish authorities are preparing to send 25,000 men to Cuba in October to fill gaps caused by disease and death.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 23.—The reduction of wages of the Union Pacific road, ordered on July the 1st, has been rescinded, and the employees are satisfied.

DETROIT, July 23.—The firemen, switchmen, and brakemen on the Canada Southern at Slocum and Detroit Junctions have struck.

The *World* says Jay Gould at Long Branch yesterday predicted a monarchy, and said he would give a million dollars to see Grant in the White House.

An alarming accident occurred in Rye, Mass., at the public wedding of a clergyman. It was intended to fire a cannon just as the bridal party left the altar, but owing to some mistake it was not fired until some seventy-five people were had come from the church and were standing in front of it, when the gun exploded with such force that it drove large pieces through the church, and other pieces that weighed fifteen pounds were thrown almost a quarter of a mile. Two persons were injured.

At the Bristol (Eng.) Board of Guardians meeting a letter addressed from Quebec to one of the guardians, from a girl, named Polly McKinnon, was read. The writer in violent terms denounced the system of emigration of pauper children, and asserted that on their arrival there they were placed with poor wretches who could not afford to educate their own children, and who were only too glad to get hold of unfortunate English children to be their abject slaves, to saw wood, and shovel snow; receiving in return dogs' crabs, and dogs' kicks, too. She had been there four years and seen nothing of school, and she expressed her delight at hearing that the Guardians had refused assistance to Miss Rye.

and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. bottle has cured LAZAR BACK OF standing Daniel Plunk, of Brook Thoga County, Pa. says: "I thirty miles for a bottle of your which effected a WONDERFUL CURE. GROOMER, 1870, by six applications. Another who has had Asthma for 30 years: "I have half of a 50 cent left, and \$100 would not buy it if I get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y. writes: "One small bottle of ELECTRIC OIL restored the voice of the persons had not spoken above a per in FIVE YEARS." Rev. J. Mallo, Wyoming, N. Y. writes: "Your I rub OIL cured me of Bronchitis in week."

It is composed of Six or eight OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. IS A GOOD internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the sign of S. N. THOMAS is on the wrapper, and name of Northrop and Lyman are on the bottle, and "Take no other." So all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. THORP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., patentors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—ELECTRIC Selected and prized.

Work & Mon For the Ladies.

NO one should be idle a day, when I offer a chance to make \$50 or \$50 per month canvass either located, or to travel in the Dominion, to sell the improved self-feeding cutting and firing garments of all kinds. I only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. I should be without one. Reduction of price to agents. All orders promptly filled by express to any part of the Dominion. Address MARY J. AMI, Japan.

P. S.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired.

A SPEC

During the months, the will sell for &c., at the Prices, for Notes.

J. GIBB

THE WAR NEWS.

TURKEY.

The Philippopolis inhabitants have petitioned the Sultan for an armistice between the belligerents.

The Turkish cavalry have taken possession of fourteen additional abandoned ammunition waggons within the lines previously occupied by the Russians at Plevna.

The Porte has issued a circular declaring that six thousand inoffensive persons of both sexes have been massacred in various villages by the Russians and Bulgarians.

The publication of war news, favourable or unfavourable, has been prohibited at Constantinople.

The Turkish troops have crossed the Montenegrin frontier, with the object of preventing Prince Nicholas besieging Nicsies.

RUSSIA.

The Russians are establishing camps in Roumania to accommodate 200,000 men, and preparing for contingencies during the settlement of the Eastern question.

Rustchuk is completely surrounded. The Russians are now conducting a spirited campaign.

The Russian press is furious in its attacks upon England's "perfidious policy," and predicts serious difficulties.

The officials at the Russian Embassy threateningly declare that England's open support to Turkey would immediately release the Czar from the disinterested promises he made at Livadia, and enable him to dictate his own terms of peace.

Gortschakoff is collecting proofs of the various occurrences at the seat of war which show that England is not acting upon the strict rules of neutrality. The Prince's intention is to reserve them for a fitting opportunity, which he is reported to have said Lord Derby may himself soon supply.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

English forbearance has a limit, and the Government will not shrink from protecting Constantinople from Russia.

The British Cabinet has decided to reinforce the garrison at Gibraltar and Malta, with three thousand men immediately.

The Times says while it is easy to understand that there should be a panic in Constantinople, there is no excuse for a panic in England. It calls on Russia to punish Cossacks who committed outrages.

Wimbledon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA CHALLENGE TROPHY.

The Standard in its report of the Wimbledon meeting on the 12th inst., has the following:—

The point of interest, however, is the Dominion of Canada Challenge Trophy, which has excited the admiration of all beholders. It is a splendid work of art, manufactured by Messrs. Elkington & Co., from designs by Mr. Wyon, of Regent street. It is a massive silver shield. In the centre is an emblematic figure of Canada, and round it are grouped in seven sections representation of the seven triumphs of Rome. Forming an outer circle to these groups are the coats of arms of the seven Canadian Provinces set in enamel; and on an outer rim of polished ebony are set the monograms of the seven Provinces of Canada in letters of solid gold. The shield revolves on a concealed pivot, but apparently it is supported on a pedestal about ten inches in height, formed of Canadian maple oak, and pine. The shield is of silver.

"Canker in the Bud."

You watch its development with expectant solicitude—the choice, exquisitely moulded bud which promises to unfold with the perfect flower. You perhaps think how it will adorn the drawing-room vase, and anticipate the pleasures of showing it to your flower-loving friends. But some morning you find its head drooping, its fragrance fled, and an ugly purple spot on one of the delicately-tinted petals. It is the poet's "canker in the bud." How often the loathsome canker blights the cherished "infant blossoms" in our household gardens—those human buds which give earnest of a brilliant future. The noisome canker, so long concealed—scrofula—at length reveals its dreaded presence and to our bright hopes succeeds the most agonizing fear, for we know the fatal sequel it portends—pulmonary consumption. It is estimated by eminent medical authorities that at least one-fifth of mankind are afflicted with this insidious malady. But its ravages are so secret, that even its victims are unaware of its presence until it suddenly discloses itself in some of its myriad and oftentimes fatal forms. A slight cutaneous eruption is often the only indicator of its presence. The only means of exterminating this disease from the system is by a thorough course of constitutional treatment. This treatment must fulfill three indications, namely, promote nutrition, alter or purify the blood, and arrest disorganization of the tissues and the formation of tubercles. No more efficient alternative can be employed for these purposes than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. While imparting strength and tone to the digestive organs it cleanses the blood and heals the diseased tissues. Test its virtues over the deadly canker has blighted the life you prize.

THE ALTAR.

HINMAN—JOHNSON—On the 15th inst., at Mexico, Mo., by the Rev. W. R. Wigginton, Mr. J. E. Hinman, of Centralia, Mo., to Miss Flora H. Johnson, formerly of Napanee, Canada.

THE TOMB.

WEBSTER—On the 19th inst., infant child of Mr. Robert Webster, aged 3 days.
HINCH—In Camden on the 20th inst., Edward Hinch, aged 76.
MILLER—In Napanee on the 24th inst., James H. son of Mr. Jas. Miller, aged 6mo. 18 days.
HUFFMAN—On the 1st, of diphtheria, Joseph, youngest son of Mr. Hiram Huffman, of N. Fredericksburgh, aged 5 years.
HUFFMAN—On the 30th of June, of diphtheria, Etta, daughter of Mr. Hiram Huffman, of N. Fredericksburgh, aged 8 years.

NAPANEE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly

Currents—75c per pair.
Apples—50c. to \$1.20. per bag.
Barley—50c.
Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.
Bread—10c. per loaf.
Butter—25c. to 26c. per lb.
Buckwheat—75c. to 80c.
Coal—\$5 to \$6 ton.
Calf skins 8c. per lb rough.
" " 9c. " " trimmed.
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.
Cheese—11c. to 12c. per lb.
Clover Seed—\$7 per bushel.
Deneon skins 25c.
Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.
Eggs—10c. to 12c. per dozen.
Flour—\$3.00 retail.
Geese—50c. to 60c. each.
Hay—\$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton.
Hides—\$3.00 to \$5.00.
Lamb and Pigs—\$1.00 to \$1.25.
Lard " B. 10c. to 15c.
Oatmeal—\$1.00 per cwt. retail.
Onions—50c.
Onions—8c. to \$1.00 per bushel.
Potatoes—\$1.75 per bag.
New Potatoes—\$1.20 to 1.50 per bush.
Green Peas—\$1.20 per bush.
Peas—70c. to 75c.
Pork " " \$7.00. to \$7.50.
Rye—60c. to 65c.
Straw—\$4.00 to \$4.00 per ton.
Raspberries—10c. qt.
Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.
Timothy Seed—\$2.00 to 2.00 per bush.
Turkeys—50c. to \$1.00. each.
Wheat—\$1.25.
Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.
" soft—\$1.50. to \$2.00.

Pringle & Bros.,

MACHINE SHOP

THE CELEBRATED

ECLIPSE

Mower and Reaper Combined.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

PLOW SHEARS OF ALL KINDS.

STEEL AND CHILLED PLOWS.

And every variety of Casting and Machine work, done on the Shortest Notice.

WOOD.

A quantity of Hard and Soft Wood for sale, at the lowest market price.

Foundry and Machine Shop, Mill St., west of Big Mill, Napanee.

PRINGLE BROS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We must provide for your wants.

YOU SHALL HAVE

FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, PROVISIONS,

AS YOU WANT THEM.

Diamond & Sherwood,

Have opened a convenient store in

PAISLEY HOUSE,

For the sale of A No. 1 articles as follows—

FLOUR,
FLOUR (Graham),
CRACKED WHEAT,
CORN MEAL,
OAT MEAL,
CRACKED CORN,
BRAN,
SHORTS,
FEEDS (all kinds),
CORN,
OATS,
PEASE,
BUCKWHEAT,
BEANS,
GODERICH SALT,
BACON,
SUGAR CURED HAMS.
GOODS DELIVERED.

11-8m.

THE PLACE

Value for Y

—IS

Downey

AI

CHEAP CA

Alive to the necessities of the public due every effort to secure

LARGEST AMOU

—FOR

LEAST AMOUN

NEW

Daily arriving from the Cheapest Mark

WE ARE O

GREATER

THAN

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

One Price, Quick Sa

—AN

FOR CAS

We Bid Defiance t

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"Challenge shield presented to the National Rifle association by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, to mark the donors' appreciation of the generous and kind receptions extended to the Canadian riflemen at Wimbledon—A. D. 1870-1877." The trophy will be held for a year by the battalion to which the competitor belongs who wins the first prize in the "grand aggregate."

The Barley Crop.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says:—Judging from the samples sent us withing the past few days, the barley crop of this section—the best barley crop in America—will be of the very best quality, and the yield will be excellent and the color of the brightest. One sample in particular, from the farm of Mr. Geo. Anderson, in Ameliasburg, shows that the grain is very plump, and bright in color, which are the great desiderata in securing a good crop and the highest market price. A great deal of barley has been cut within ten days past, and the general report is very favourable. One matter we would urge upon our farmers, namely, that they must clean their barley thoroughly. Otherwise, an inferior article of barley cleaned will secure a higher price. We have urged this for years past, but with indifferent effect, and the consequence has been not only a lowering of the price, but the drying away of dealers, who must have a good and clean article. They found the quality here, but the dirty state of the grain drove them to other parts where they were content to buy a little poorer article at the top price. In justice to themselves, our farmers ought to pay strict attention to this important matter.

The railroad strike causes a general advance here in beef, butter, and Western produce.

London, July 23.—The whale-boat *New Bedford*, with Capt. Crapo and wife, from New Bedford, Mass., has arrived at Cornwall.

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The crop reports from Nebraska and Western Iowa are most favourable, indicating the largest yield of all kinds of grain for years.

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youngest son of Mr. Hiram Hoffman, of N. Fredericksburgh, aged 5 years.

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Bread—15c. per loaf.
Butter—25c. to 28c. per lb.
Buckwheat—75c. to 80c.
Coal—\$5 to \$6 ton.
Calf skins sc. per lb rough.
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.
Cheese—11c. to 12c. per lb.
Clover Seed—\$7 per bushel.
Deacon skins 25c.
Ducks—10c. to 50c. per brace.
Eggs—10c. to 12c. per dozen.
Flour—\$3.50 retail.
Grease—50c. to 60c. each.
Hay—\$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton.
Hides—\$3.00 to \$5.00.
Lamb and Pigs—\$1.00 to \$1.25.
Lard—15c. to 16c.
Oatmeal—\$1.00 per cwt. retail.
Oats—50c.
Onions—80c. to \$1.00 per bushel.
Potatoes—\$1.75 per bush.
New Potatoes \$1.20 to 1.50 per bush.
Green Peas—1.20 per bush.
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Pork—\$7.00. to \$7.50.
Rye—60c. to 65c.
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton.
Raspberries—10c. qt.
Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.
Timothy Seed—\$2.00 to 2.50 per bush.
Turkeys—50c. to \$1.00 each.
Wheat—\$1.25.
Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.
Soft—\$1.50 to \$2.00.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Electric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. One or two bottles cures bad cases of Piles and Kidney Troubles. Six to eight applications cure any case of ENCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Toga County, Pa. says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a GROOKED THUMB, by six applications." Another who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and I should not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Edwards, of Nantux, N. Y., writes: "I have used one bottle of your ELECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the persons had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." R. W. J. Mallory, of Wyand, N. Y., writes: "Your ELECTRIC OIL cured me of Rheumatism in one week."

It is composed of Six or eight BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. It is good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and angry dollars of expense.

Beware of Imitations. Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. THOMAS is on the wrapper, and the name of Northrop and Lyman are blown in the bottle, and "Take no other." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

None Electric Selected and Electrized

Work & Money For the Ladies.

No one should be idle, when I offer such a chance either located, or to travel in the Dominion, to sell the improved self fitting chart for cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It takes only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No lady should be without one. Reduction of price made to agents. All orders promptly filled by mail or express to any part of the Dominion. Address—

MARY J. AMEY,

Napance Ont.

P. S.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired.

AS YOU WANT THEM.

Diamond & Sherwood,

Have opened a convenient store in

PAISLEY HOUSE,

For the sale of A No. 1 articles as follows:—

FLOUR,
FLOUR (Graham),
CRACKED WHEAT,
CORN MEAL,
OAT MEAL,
CRACKED CORN,
BRAN,
SHORTS,
FEEDS (all kinds),
CORN,
OATS,
PEASE,
BUCKWHEAT,
BEANS,
GODERICH SALT,
BACON,
SUGAR-CURED HAMS.
GOODS DELIVERED.

11-8in.



SHERIFFS SALE OF LANDS.

County of Lennox and Addington, To Wit: Will be sold at my Office, in the

COURT HOUSE
IN THE TOWN OF NAPANEE,
On Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1877.
At the Hour of Twelve o'clock Noon.

UNDER and by virtue of A Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of George Ferguson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Azubah Pringle, his administratrix at the suit of Robert Downey, Arthur Downey George H. Downey and John Downey. All the estate right title and interest of the said George Ferguson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the estate right title and interest of the Defendant Azubah Pringle, as his administratrix of into and out of.

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of Land, and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, containing by dimensions one-fifth of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of Lot Number Thirteen on the South side of Dundas Street, in that portion of the Town of Napanee aforesaid called Upper Napanee as surveyed and laid out on Lot Number Twenty in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, by Gilbert S. Clapp, Provincial Land Surveyor.

OLIVER THATFORD PRUYN, Sheriff.
Per T. D. PRUYN, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Napanee, May 9th, A. D. 1877.
No 314in

Napance Brewery.

X X X

ALE

JOHN BOWEY,

In thanking the trade for the liberal patronage extended to him since his establishment in business, begs to call attention to the

Superior Quality of Ale

He is now manufacturing, The XXX brand is equal to any made in Canada, and he is prepared to supply the trade in Barrels, Half Barrels, etc. All orders promptly attended to.

JNO. BOWEY, Napance.

No 44th.

NEW

Daily arriving from the Cheapest

WE AR

GREATER

THAT

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION

One Price, Quick

FOR CA

We Bid Defiance

Exceptional Lines to At

Dress Goods

THAT no person will refuse to buy from, after examining the prices.

Mourning Goods,

SPECIAL Selections, Carefully selected Stock of Alpaca, Brilliantines, Henriettas, Cape Cloths, French Fancy Cape Cloths, Bombazines.

Dress Silks.

AND BLACK SILKS for beauty, durability and cheapness cannot be bought cheaper in the Province.

Mantles & Shawls

THE Largest and most Fashionable Stock in any town between Toronto and Montreal.

Linen Goods

SPECIAL Lines at Special Prices. Too large to enumerate. Extraordinary Bargains await all.

Cottons & Prints

OVER 2000 Pieces of each, from the lowest to the highest grade of every width, and at all prices, admitted by all our Customers to be the Cheapest, of the best value and best patterns ever brought to Napanee.

Tickings, Denims,

Ducks, Shirtings,

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The Spanish authorities are preparing to send 25,000 men to Cuba in October to fill gaps caused by disease and death.

CHEYENNE, WY., July 23.—The reduction of wages of the Union Pacific road, ordered on July the 1st, has been rescinded, and the employees are satisfied.

DETROIT, July 23.—The firemen, switchmen, and brakemen on the Canada Southern at Slocum and Detroit Junctions have struck.

The *World* says Jay Gould at Long Branch yesterday predicted a monarchy, and said he would give a million dollars to see Grant in the White House.

An alarming accident occurred in Weyley, Mass., at the public wedding of a clergyman. It was intended to fire a cannon just as the bridal party left the altar, but owing to some mistake it was not fired until some seventy-five people people had come from the church and were standing in front of it, when the gun exploded with such force that it drove large pieces through the church, and other pieces that weighed fifteen pounds were thrown almost a quarter of a mile. Two persons were injured.

At the Bristol (Eng.) Board of Guardians meeting a letter addressed from Quebec to one of the guardians, from a girl, named Polly McKinnon, was read. The writer in violent terms denounced the system of emigration of pauper children, and asserted that on their arrival there they were placed with poor wretches who could not afford to educate their own children, and who were only too glad to get hold of unfortunate English children to be their abject slaves, to saw wood, and shovel snow, receiving in return dogs' crabs, and dogs' kicks, too. She had been there four years and seen nothing of school, and she expressed her delight at hearing that the Guardians had refused assistance to Miss Rye.

AND KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAKE BACK of years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa. says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a Crooked RUM, by six applications." Another who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half of a 50-cent bottle left, and \$100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

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It is composed of SIX of the BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

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NOTE.—Remember—Selected and Electrized.

Work & Money For the Ladies.

NO one should be idle a day, when I offer such a chance to make \$20 or \$30 per month; to canvass either located, or to travel in the Dominion, to sell the highest of self-acting chart for cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It takes only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No lady should be without one. Reduction of price made to agents. All orders promptly filled by mail or express to any part of the Dominion. Address: MARY J. AMEY, Napanee Ont.

P. S.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired. 9

COURT HOUSE

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JNO. BOWEY. Napanee. No 4 tf.

Mourning Goods,

SPECIAL Selections, Carefully selected Stock of Alpaca, Brilliant, Henriettes, Crape Cloths, French Fancy Crape Cloths, Bombazines.

Dress Silks.

AND BLACK SILKS for beauty, durability and cheapness cannot be bought cheaper in the Province

Mantles & Shawls

THE Largest and most Fashionable Stock in any town between Toronto and Montreal.

Linen Goods

SPECIAL Lines at special Prices. Too large to enumerate. Extraordinary Bargains await all.

Cottons & Prints

OVER 2000 Pieces of each, from the lowest to the highest grade of every width, and at all prices, admitted by all our Customers to be the Cheapest, of the best value and best patterns ever brought to Napanee.

Tickings, Denims.

Ducks, Shirtings,

AN IMMENSE STOCK, which we are selling at the very bottom prices.

Tailoring Department.

Cloths and Tweeds.

A LARGE STOCK at exceedingly low prices. Good patterns, all Wool Tweed. Suits made to order by a First Class Tailor, from \$12.00 and upwards.

A Fit Guaranteed

OR NO SALE.

All we ask is a fair unprejudiced Lennox and Addington both in Good to rich and poor.

GIVE US

DOV

A SPECULATION!

During the dull summer months, the undersigned will sell Furniture, Chairs, &c., at greatly reduced Prices, for Cash or Good Notes.

J. GIBBARD & SON

Pringle & Bros.,
MACHINE SHOP

THE CELEBRATED
CLIPSE
Reaper Combined.
KINDS OF REPAIRING.

SHEARS OF ALL KINDS.
STEEL AND CHILLED PLOWS.
very variety of Casting and Ma-
nest work, done on the Shortest
Notice.
WOOD.
quantity of Hard and Soft Wood for
the lowest market price.
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t Big Mill, Napanee.
PRINGLE BROS.

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YOU SHALL HAVE
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FEED,
MEAL,
PROVISIONS,
AS YOU WANT THEM.

mond & Sherwood,
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Sale of A No. 1 articles as fol-
lows --

R.
UR (Graham),
ACKED WHEAT,
CORN MEAL,
OAT MEAL,
CRACKED CORN,
BRAN,
SHORTS,
FEEDS (all kinds),
S,
PASE,
BUCKWHEAT,
BEANS,
GODERICH SALT,
BACON,
SUGAR CURED HAMS.
OODS DELIVERED.

THE PLACE TO GET
Value for Your Money,
— IS AT —

Downey
AND
Spence's
CHEAP CASH STORE

Alive to the necessities of the public during the Hard Times, we are making every effort to secure to our Customers the

LARGEST AMOUNT OF GOODS
— FOR THE —
LEAST AMOUNT OF MONEY.

NEW GOODS
Daily arriving from the Cheapest Markets in Canada and the United States
— — —
WE ARE OFFERING

GREATER BARGAINS
THAN EVER
IN EV'RY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, OUR MOTTO BEING
One Price, Quick Sales, Small Profits,
— AND —
FOR CASH ONLY.

We Bid Defiance to all Competition.

Excentional Lines to which we Invite Special

Land PLASTER
Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground
Land Plaster,
AT THE LOW RATE OF
\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.
ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the
Woolen Factory, for Williams' and
Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will
be promptly attended to: Lime delivered
when required. No Credit.
JAMES PERRY.
Napanee, March 5th, 1877. 46.

Napanee Flour Mills,
Diamond & Sherwood,
Still maintain an existence at this
Far Famed Mill,
FOOT OF EAST STREET.
In connection with their Mill, they now have a
COAL AND WOOD
BUSINESS.

And desire to say to the public they have dis-
tributed no hand bills as yet, but are prepared
to do
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST,
And invite you one and all to come down to their
office and have a chat and learn about **COAL.**

Hard and Soft Wood,
Delivered by the cord at reasonable rates.

They have also by opening in
PAISLEY HOUSE,
Made provisions for the accommodation of their
numerous patrons, who upon market and other
days find it a little inconvenient to come down to
the Mill.
They thought of advising with their friends in
the business about making this move, but decid-
ed before they had called them together to do
what they knew would be right for the public in-
terest, so struck right out, relying on your sup-
port to carry them successfully onward.
It was an awful risk in these times—they do
not subscribe to any Commercial Agency, nor
send out any canvassers, but on the ground work
of all success—Public Patronage.

Constantly on hand, all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, &c.
FARMERS,
Your Grains are always disposable at these
NAPANEE FLOUR MILLS.
11-8m.

Giving up Business.

The subscriber being unable through
continued ill health, to devote to his busi-
ness here, the attention which its impor-
tance demands, respectfully intimates his
intention of Selling off his Entire Stock

BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
ROOM PAPER,
JEWELRY,
MUSIC.
GAMES

AS YOU WANT THEM.

Diamond & Sherwood,

Have opened a convenient store in

PAISLEY HOUSE,

for the sale of A No. 1 articles as follows:—

LOUR,
FLOUR (Graham),
CRACKED WHEAT,
CORN MEAL,
OAT MEAL,
CRACKED CORN,
BRAN,
SHORTS,
FEEDS (all kinds),

ORRN.
OATS,
PEASE,
BUCKWHEAT,
BEANS,
GODERICH SALT,
BACON,
SUGAR CURED HAMS.

GOODS DELIVERED.

-8in.



**SHERIFFS SALE
OF LANDS.**

County of Lennox and Addington, } Will be sold at my Office, in the
To Wit: }

COURT HOUSE

IN THE TOWN OF NAPANEE,
Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of
August, A. D. 1877.
the Hour of Twelve o'clock
Noon.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, and to me directed in the Lands and Tenements of George Gueson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his death the hands of Azubah Pringle, his administratrix at the suit of Robert Downey, Arthur Downey and H. Downey and John Downey. All the title right title and interest of the said George Gueson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the estate right title and interest of Defendant Azubah Pringle, as his administratrix of into and out of.

And singular, that certain parcel or tract of land, and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement one-fifth of an acre, be the more or less, being composed of Lot Number Thirteen on the South side of Dundas Street, that portion of the Town of Napanee aforesaid, and Upper Napanee as surveyed and laid out by Lot Number Twenty in the first Concession of Township of Richmond, by Gilbert S. Clapp, Provincial Land Surveyor.

OLIVER THATFORD PRUYN, Sheriff.
Per T. D. PRUYN, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Napanee, May 9th, A. D. 1877.
No 314in

Napanee Brewery.

XXX

ALE.

JOHN BOWEY,

Thanking the trade for the liberal patronage tendered to him since his establishment in business, begs to call attention to the

Superior Quality of Ale

is now manufacturing. The XXX brand is equal to any made in Canada, and he is prepared to supply the trade in Barrels, Half Barrels, etc. All orders promptly attended to.

JNO. BOWEY.
Napanee.

NEW GOODS

Daily arriving from the Cheapest Markets in Canada and the United States

WE ARE OFFERING

GREATER BARGAINS

THAN EVER

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, OUR MOTTO BEING

One Price, Quick Sales, Small Profits,

—AND—

FOR CASH ONLY.

We Bid Defiance to all Competition.

Exceptional Lines to which we Invite Special Attention:

Dress Goods

THAT no person will refuse to buy from, after examining the prices.

Mourning Goods,

SPECIAL Selections, Carefully selected Stock of Alpacas, Brilliantines, Henriettas, Crape Cloths, French Fancy Crape Cloths, Bombazines.

Dress Silks.

AND BLACK SILKS for beauty and durability and cheapness cannot be bought cheaper in the Province

Mantles & Shawls

THE Largest and most Fashionable Stock in any town between Toronto and Montreal.

Linen Goods

SPECIAL Lines at special Prices. Too large to enumerate. Extraordinary Bargains await all.

Cottons & Prints

OVER 2000 Pieces of each, from the lowest to the highest grade of every width, and at all prices, admitted by all our Customers to be the Cheapest, of the best value and best patterns ever brought to Napanee.

Tickings, Denims,

Ducks, Shirtings,

CARPETS.

IN Tapestry, Brussels, all Wools, 3 Ply and 2 Ply, Unions, and Hems, at Prices to suit the times.

Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, Cut to fit any size of Rooms of the best English and American makers, Matting and Mats, Cocoa Matting, all widths, of good quality.

At Low Prices

Window Curtains

AND

**House Furnishing
GOODS**

GREAT BARGAINS in Lace Curtains and Damasks, Repps Terry's Holland and Opaque shades Furniture Covering, Cretons and Chintz, Piano and table Covers in great variety.

Dress Making

DEPARTMENT

PARTICULAR Attention is given to the Making up of Dresses and

correctly struck right out, relying on your support to carry them successfully onward.

It was an awful risk in these times—they do not subscribe to any Commercial Agency, nor send out any canvassers, but on the ground work of all success—Public Patronage.

Constantly on hand, all kinds of

Grain, Flour, Feed, &c.

FARMERS;

Your Grains are always disposable at these
NAPANEE FLOUR MILLS.
11-8in.

Giving up Business.

The subscriber being unable through continued ill health, to devote to his business here, the attention which its importance demands, respectfully intimates his intention of Selling off his Entire Stock

BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
ROOM PAPER,
JEWELRY,
MUSIC.
GAMES,

And Fancy Articles of every description

—AT—

SUCH IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.

As will insure a speedy clearance of the stock.

Only new and specially ordered Books, Music, or Periodicals etc., will be charged at usual prices. Everything else in stock at Reductions varying, according to the class of goods,

From 20 per cent to Half the Usual Prices.

FOR INSTANCE,

Room Paper, all kinds, under cost price.

Jewelry, at Half Price.

Sheet Music, at Half Price, for not less than \$1 worth.

Books for prizes, about one third off.

Pictures framed and unframed, under cost.

Novels, 20 to 50 per cent off.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, at 20 to 50 per cent off.

Albums at any price.

Fans, Balls, Croquet and other goods, suitable to the season at great reductions.

City of Lennox } Will be sold at my Office, in the
Addington, } To Wit:

COURT HOUSE

IN THE TOWN OF NAPANEE,
Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of
August, A. D. 1877.
the Hour of Twelve o'clock
Noon.

ORDER and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Ontario, and to me directed by the Hon. the Judge of the said Court, I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the said Writ is directed to the Lands and Tenements of George Pringle, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Azubah Pringle, his administratrix, at the suit of Robert Downey, Arthur Downey, George H. Downey and John Downey. All the said right title and interest of the said George Pringle, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the estate right title and interest of defendant Azubah Pringle, as his administratrix, are hereby sold, together with the land and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox Addington, and Province of Ontario, containing an admeasurement one-fifth of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of Lot Number thirteen on the South side of Dundas Street, at the north end of the Town of Napanee aforesaid, Upper Napanee as surveyed and laid out of Number Twenty in the first Concession of Township of Richmond, by Gilbert S. Clapp, Incial Land Surveyor.

OLIVER THATFORD PRUYN, Sheriff.
Per F. D. PRUYN, Deputy Sheriff.
Office Napanee, May 14th, A. D. 1877.
No 3141n

Napanee Brewery.

XXX

ALE.

JOHN BOWEY,

banking the trade for the liberal patronage needed to him since his establishment in business to call attention to the
Superior Quality of Ale
now manufacturing. The XXX brand is sold to any made in Canada, and he is prepared to supply the trade in Barrels, Half Barrels, etc. All orders promptly attended to.
JNO. BOWEY.
Napanee.

LATION !

ull summer
undersigned
ure, Chairs,
y reduced
sh or Good

D & SON

Mourning Goods,

SPECIAL Selections, Carefully selected Stock of Alpines, Brilliantines, Henriettas, Crape Cloths, French Fancy Crape Cloths, Bombazines.

Dress Silks.

AND BLACK SILKS for beauty and durability and cheapness cannot be bought cheaper in the Province.

Mantles & Shawls

THE Largest and most Fashionable Stock in any town between Toronto and Montreal.

Linen Goods

SPECIAL Lines at Special Prices. Too large to enumerate. Extraordinary Bargains await all.

Cottons & Prints

OVER 2000 Pieces of each, from the lowest to the highest grade of every width, and at all prices, admitted by all our Customers to be the Cheapest, of the best value and best patterns ever brought to Napanee.

Tickings, Denims.

Ducks, Shirtings,

AN IMMENSE STOCK, which we are selling at the very bottom prices.

Tailoring Department.

Cloths and Tweeds.

A LARGE STOCK at exceedingly low prices. Good patterns, all Wool Tweed Suits made to order by a First Class Tailor, from \$12.00 and upwards.

A Fit Guaranteed

OR NO SALE.

All we ask is a fair unprejudiced trial to please the people of the County of Lennox and Addington both in Goods and Prices. The same attention given to rich and poor.

GIVE US A CALL.
DOWNEY & SPENCE

THE PLACE TO BUY GOODS FOR CASH AT CASH PRICES.

1 3 Ply and 2 Ply, Unions, and Hamps, at Prices to suit the times.

Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, Cut to fit any size of Rooms of the best English and American makers, Mattings and Mats, Cocoa Mattings, all widths, of good quality.

At Low Prices

Window Curtains

AND
**House Furnishing
GOODS**

GREAT BARGAINS in Lace Curtains and Damasks, Repps Terry's Holland and Opaque shades Furniture Covering, Cretons and Chintz, Piano and Table Covers in great variety.

Dress Making DEPARTMENT

PARTICULR Attention is given to the Making up of Dresses and Mantles in the latest style,

AT LOW PRICES,

This Department is under the supervision of a lady of taste and skill and all work is done by experienced hands.

MILLIERY.

LARGE, NEW and Carefull assorted stock. conducted by

TWO

First Class MILLINERS,

PRICES SO LOW,

Our selections so suitable that you cannot fail to please yourself.

SUCH IMMENSE REDUCTIONS,

As will insure a speedy clearance of the stock.

Only new and specially ordered Books, Music, or Periodicals, etc., will be charged at usual prices. Everything else in stock at Reductions varying, according to the class of goods,

From 20 per cent to Half the Usual Prices.

FOR INSTANCE,

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Pictures framed and unframed, under cost.

Novels, 20 to 50 per cent off.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, at 20 to 50 per cent off.

Albums at any price.

Fans, Balls, Croquet and other goods, suitable to the season at great reductions.

Please call if you require any goods whatever. No matter whether you buy largely or not, you will get them cheap.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Bookseller and Stationer,
Dundas St.
Napanee, July 6th 1877.

PHOSFOZONE,



A compound containing all the most valuable Hypophosphites, together with other Tonics in perfect solution and in an agreeable form. I sell a large quantity of PHOSFOZONE, and invariably hear that it has given satisfaction. Several parties have received great benefit from its use.

JAMES GOULDEN, Druggist,
175 St. Lawrence Street,
Montreal.
Prepared in laboratory of
EVANS, MERCER & Co.
Montreal.



NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of July next, Shippers or Exporters of goods by Vessel, Railway, or any other conveyance to any country or place, outside of the Dominion of Canada, must make export entries verified by oath at the Custom House, with particulars of quantity and value, under a penalty not exceeding \$200, and no clearance will be granted to any vessel until the said entries are made and verified.
J. BENSON, Collector.
Custom House, Napanee June 25th, 1877.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC

Increasing the Sale of Cheese.

A recent issue of the Chicago Weekly Times says: "Many grocers in this city affirm that the consumption of cheese is decreasing. It seems certain that it is not increasing anywhere in the country. But for the foreign demand it is plain that the manufacture of cheese would no longer be profitable. It becomes the manufacturers of cheese to carefully consider why the home demand for the product does not increase rather than decrease, and to devise plans for making cheese a more popular article of diet. It is altogether likely that manufacturers of cheese have not sufficiently studied the demands of the home market. They have been content to make for the most part the kind of cheese that is fashionable in England. The cheese average about 60 pounds weight, and are of very nearly uniform flavor and appearance. It is certain that they satisfy the demands of the market in Great Britain, where cheese comes into competition with beef as an article of food. Being regarded as a substantial article of general diet rather than as a table condiment, it is purchased in quite liberal quantities.

In this country, however, cheese is regarded as a condiment rather than an article of food, and accordingly it comes into competition, not with beef, pork and mutton, but with canned fruits, pickles and jellies. It is accordingly purchased in quite small quantities, and a sixty pound cheese cuts to very poor advantage when customers call for slices weighing from one to three pounds. A large surface is left exposed to the vile odors of a grocery every time a slice is taken off. Of course the surface dries, cracks and presents a very unsightly appearance. It does not look well when seen by the side of fine jars and bottles of canned fruits, jellies and pickles. The latter are generally tastefully arranged on shelves, while the former is placed on a board on the far end of the counter and in the immediate proximity to kegs of plug tobacco, barrels of onions, tanks of kerosene oil and boxes of codfish. The cheese being an absorbent of gases, of course has the flavor of all these substances to a greater or less extent. Its positions, surroundings, appearance, and acquired flavors are all against it.

It is a question if smaller cheese would not cut to better advantage and sell more readily. If manufacturers of cheese wish to increase their sales, let them study the demands of the market and endeavor to supply them. This is what the manufacturers of other commodities do, and cheese makers should learn from the experience of others.

Sure Death to the Currant Worm

The destruction of the currant bushes for years past by worms has been the means of enhancing the price of that very valuable fruit in most markets, while with a little care it can be cheaply protected. It is a well known fact that white hellebore is sure death to the currant worm, but at the same time many will not try it, while others apply it in such a way that it is soon washed off by rains, or only touches the top and outside leaves, leaving the inside of the bunch of bushes for the worm to feed upon. The whole secret is to apply it on the under side of the leaves, where the worm fastens to eat. To do this, I take a piece of cotton cloth that the powder will shake through sparingly, about ten inches square; put in about four ounces of the powder, and gather it up around the end of a stick about three feet long and tie it on, making a sort of bag at the end. I then make the application in the morning before the dew is off by opening the bunch of bushes and putting the bag end down nearly to the bottom and shake it, the current of air is then upward, and the leaves being damp, the powder sticks on the under side. If the current of air is then upward, and the leaves being damp,

VARIOUS ITEMS.

In Kentucky blackberries can be bought for ten cents a gallon.

It costs about \$7 to send a ton of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool.

Employees of the N. Y. post office all appear in modest navy blue uniforms without distinction denoting rank.

It is estimated that at the end of 1875 there were 400 unlicensed groggeries in Toronto, but that now there are only 115.

Widow Brower, a N. Y. seamstress, has been officially notified of a fortune of \$100,000 left her by her parents in England.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company will reduce the pay of all employees about 20 per cent. in July and August.

Ecuador has been visited by a great earthquake and flood by which many lives have been lost and enormous quantities of property destroyed.

Dr. Valentine Mott, a New York physician, testified recently that his income was \$100 a day, and that he is by no mean a prominent physician.

The celebration of the Twelfth at Winnipeg was a failure; 80 Orangemen marched to Church, but only twelve sat down to a dinner ordered for a hundred.

A young girl named Charn, residing at Hochelaga, lost her life by her clothes catching fire from an explosion of coal oil with which she was lighting the fire.

An engineer on the Northern Railway, who, while carrying an Orange excursion from Barrie to Collingwood on the 12th hoisted a green flag, has been discharged.

A solemn mass was chanted in Chelmsburgh Church, Quebec, and an immense crowd of worshippers went in procession to the sacred edifice to intercede for deliverance from the potato bugs.

St. John, N. B., July 12.—The Stadacona policyholders accepted to-day the offer of quarter cash in three months, and the balance in six, nine, and twelve months, with interest.

J. C. Murphy, a negro minstrel advertiser in the *Clipper* that he has obtained a divorce from his wife, and adds, "Once more I stand erect, and assume the god-like attitude of freedom and a single man."

The Howard Association of Great Britain says that the common gaols in the United States, with very few exceptions, are in a worse condition than were those of England before the days of Howard.

Three of the best known detectives of the Scotland Yard force in London have been arraigned at the instance of the Treasury on a charge of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice.

Mr. Patrick Davy, in the employ of Mr. John Bulmer, Port Ryerse, farmer, ate a small portion of wild meadow hemlock through mistake, and died before medical aid could be given him.

A Hazardville (Conn.) woman who has lost five husbands in powder mill explosions is about to marry a sixth, who is also a powder mill operative. Nothing would induce her, probably, to marry a man in any other business.

LONDON, July 12.—Frankland & Reeve's five prize steers arrived safely at Liverpool this morning and were exhibited at the Agricultural Show, creating immense interest. They are the finest ever exhibited.

Montreal, July 11.—A crowd of rowdies attacked the sentinel on duty at the Quebec Gate Barracks and tried to take his rifle. One of the crowd, named George McKeown, was bayoneted and killed by private Fitzpatrick.

Minister Pierrepont (Eng.) has received a gold watch for Captain Gifford, of the American whaler *Young Phoenix*.

HARVEST TOOLS

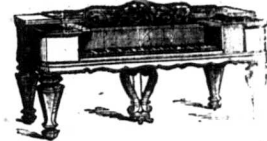
LARGEST STOCK,

LOWEST PRICES,

Wright & Co's.

Napanee, July 5th, 1877.

"Best Pianos, Lowest Prices."



CHARLES D. BLAKE & Co's.,

Grand Square and Upright Piano-Forte

JOHN N. LAZIER,
BELLEVILLE,

General Agent for the Dominion of Canada

MERITS OF THE BLAKE PIANO-FORTE

The destruction of the currant bushes for years past by worms has been the means of enhancing the price of that very valuable fruit in most markets, while with a little care it can be cheaply protected. It is a well known fact that white hellebore is sure death to the currant worm, but at the same time many will not try it, while others apply it in such a way that it is soon washed off by rains, or only touches the top and outside leaves, leaving the inside of the bunch of bushes for the worm to feed upon. The whole secret is to apply it on the under side of the leaves, where the worm fastens to eat. To do this, I take a piece of cotton cloth that the powder will shake through sparingly, about ten inches square; put in about four ounces of the powder, and gather it up around the end of a stick about three feet long and tie it on, making a sort of bag at the end. I then make the application in the morning before the dew is off by opening the bunch of bushes and putting the bag end down nearly to the bottom and shake it, the current of air is then upward, and the leaves being damp, the powder sticks on the under side. If the current of air is then upward, and the leaves being damp, the powder sticks to the under side. If the current of air is a little sideways, shake low on the wind side on the outside of the bunch of bushes. It is not best to wait the appearance of the worm, but doctor the bushes as soon as the blossoms are well developed and the leaves are half or two thirds grown, and again after the fruit has fairly set. This will usually do the work for the season. The main point is to rightly apply the hellebore, and with these hints and a careful attention, with the use of a little judgment, the currant bush can be preserved. We have a row about six rods long that we have preserved for over twelve years in fine, healthy condition, producing from \$15 to \$20 yearly, besides what we use, at a cost of care not to exceed \$1 per rod.—[J. W., in New York Tribune.]

A Potato Bug Remedy.

A writer in the Boston Transcript says:—Having made a successful experiment on these pests of our gardens and fields, I give you the facts for the benefit of the interested multitude.

I planted about one hundred hills of potatoes in the garden, thinking they would be as many as I should be able to defend against the invading hosts which I expected would attack them. I watched the young growth closely, and picked off all marauding bugs twice a day for several weeks, examined the leaves hastily every few days and crushed all nests of eggs I could see, and congratulated myself that I was making a very successful fight against these troublesome emigrants from Colorado.

But on the very warm Sunday which we had about three weeks ago, in strolling through my garden, I was surprised to see young bugs by the thousands almost covering every hill of my potatoes. I saw clearly that hand-picking would be a desperate game and of doubtful utility at best. On the Monday morning following, I took a quantity of air-slacked lime, and with a fine sieve sifted it on to the vines while they were wet with dew. There was a light breeze blowing at the time, and by holding my sieve in a favorable position, the lime covered nearly every leaf, above and below, causing the whole to look as though there had been a heavy snow squall. The result was much more favorable than I expected. In fact I have not been able to find more than half a dozen bugs on my potatoes since; and they look as thoroughly demoralized as though they had graduated from some sweat box, or had been reformed nearly to death by some "charitable institution." I have had to apply the lime but once since—soon after a heavy shower—and I defy Massachusetts to show a finer looking lot of potatoes than mine to-day, and not a bug about them! Success consists in using plenty of lime, covering all parts of the vines.

Skeleton Leaves.

TAKE a tablespoonful of chloride of lime in liquid state, mix with a quart of

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Minister Pierrepont (Eng.) has received a gold watch for Captain Gifford, of the American whaler *Young Phoenix*, presented by nine survivors of the British ship *Strathmore*, whom Captain Gifford rescued.

A woman in Lexington, Ga., was about to prepare dinner, she discovered a snake coiled up in an oven of the stove. Fearing that it might escape, she closed the door, built a fire, and baked the reptile to death.

New York, July 13.—Father McNamara, Roman Catholic Priest, presented a friendly and conciliatory address to the Orangemen as they were embarking yesterday. It was most courteously received.

Dr. Mary Walker swears by yonder pale moon that she will never marry and risk the humiliation of having a husband come in and request the loan of her black pants, so that he may join in a fireman's parade.—Worcester Press.

Affairs in Carter county Ky., are still unsettled. A young man was shot there on Saturday. All of the prisoners arrested by the militia were tried and acquitted. The civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws since the withdrawal of the militia.

An explosion occurred in the mines of the Brookfield Coal Company, near Watland, Pa., on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railway, between Sharon and New-castle, Pa. Six persons were killed and twenty-seven others were nearly suffocated.

They have a coloured female preacher holding forth in Wilmington, N. C. She is Sam Columbia, S. C., has been regularly licensed to preach by Bishop Brown of the American Methodist Episcopal church, and has been preaching for about twenty-seven years.

One of the most remarkable challenges issued comes from a six foot five inch man named Frank Prince, who offers to bet that he can swim from St. Louis to New Orleans in 220 hours actual swimming time. Some of the Mississippi boats do not make any better time than this.

Miss Carrie Parker, of Princeton, Ill., is a victim of the mania for pedestrianism. Some time ago she walked twenty-four consecutive hours, and won a wager of one hundred dollars. Now for the effect of her over exertion, she has become hopelessly insane, and has been confined in the State hospital.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—A meeting of white and black citizens of the region known as the seacoast of the Ellenton riot last fall, was held yesterday with a view to restore peace and harmony. Resolutions were unanimously adopted looking to the cessation of race troubles, and to the dropping of pending prosecutions in the State and Federal Courts.

Capt John Tobin, of Springfield Ill., formerly a resident of California, will be one of District Attorney Howard's pro-

Grand Square and Upright Piano-Fortes

JOHN N. LAZIER,
BELLEVILLE,

General Agent for the Dominion of Canada

MERITS OF THE BLAKE PIANO-FORTE

Its Great Durability

In Workmanship it Cannot be Surpassed, if Equaled.

In Power, Solidity, Purity and Equality of Tone.

It has no Compeer.

As a Safe Investment, it is the Best.

It is Warranted in the most Satisfactory Manner

Every Improvement that has been recognized by people of cultivated taste,

to be of real benefit and utility, has been adopted by the Manufacturers of

these pianos, and the grand result is, that for power, sweetness, brilliancy and

singing quality of tone, even throughout the entire scale, delicacy and elasticity

of touch, strength durability and beauty of finish, these Instruments stand un-

rivalled.

MOST SATISFACTORY TERMS OF PAYMENT

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR 7 YEARS.

AGENTS WANTED.

Illustrated catalogues sent on application.

JOHN N. LAZIER, Belleville,

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have received instructions from England, to Lend a large amount of Money,

AT LOWER RATES THAN HAS YET BEEN OFFERED

CALL IN AND EXAMINE RATES.

leaves are half or two thirds grown, and again after the fruit has fairly set. This will usually do the work for the season. The main point is to rightly apply the hellebore, and with these hints and a careful attention, with the use of a little judgment, the currant bush can be preserved. We have a row about six rods long that we have preserved for over twelve years in fine, healthy condition, producing from \$15 to \$20 yearly, besides what we use, at a cost of care not to exceed \$1 per rod.—*[J. W., in New York Tribune.]*

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A writer in the Boston Transcript says:—Having made a successful experiment on these pests of our gardens and fields, I give you the facts for the benefit of the interested multitude.

I planted about one hundred hills of potatoes in the garden, thinking they would be as many as I should be able to defend against the invading hosts which I expected would attack them. I watched the young growth closely, and picked off all marauding bugs twice a day for several weeks, examined the leaves hastily every few days and crushed all nests of eggs I could see, and congratulated myself that I was making a very successful fight against these troublesome emigrants from Colorado.

But on the very warm Sunday which we had about three weeks ago, in strolling through my garden, I was surprised to see young bugs by the thousands almost covering every hill of my potatoes. I saw clearly that hand-picking would be a desperate game and of doubtful utility at best. On the Monday morning following, I took a quantity of air-slacked lime, and with a fine sieve sifted it on to the vines while they were wet with dew. There was a light breeze blowing at the time, and by holding my sieve in a favorable position, the lime covered nearly every leaf, above and below, causing the whole to look as though there had been a heavy snow squall. The result was much more favorable than I expected. In fact I have not been able to find more than half a dozen bugs on my potatoes since; and they look as thoroughly demoralized as though they had graduated from some sweat box, or had been reformed nearly to death by some "charitable institution." I have had to apply the lime but once since—soon after a heavy shower—and I defy Massachusetts to show a finer looking lot of potatoes than mine to-day, and not a bug about them! Success consists in using plenty of lime, covering all parts of the vines.

Skeleton Leaves.

Take a tablespoonful of chloride of lime in liquid state, mix with a quart of pure spring water. The leaves must be soaked in this mixture for four hours (more or less, according to the delicacy or coarseness of the leaf structure); then take out and well washed in a large basin filled with water; after which they should be left to dry, with free exposure to light and air. 2. Perhaps the most effectual way is, first to dip the leaves in boiling water, then immerse them in dilute sulphuric acid, containing from ten to twenty per cent of the acid. In a day or two use a pretty stiff bristle brush to the leaves, adding drop by drop, a little saturated solution of bichromate of potassium. When the operation seems complete, wash the leaves carefully in ammoniated water and finish with a little weak hypochlorid of calcium or chlorine water. Bleach thus: One drachm of chloride of lime, mixed in a pint of water and allowed to settle; pour off the clear liquid and put in the leaves; steep them till white, say about ten minutes (if they stay too long they become brittle), wash them in a dish of clean water and dry between sheets of blotting paper.

The preparation of skeleton leaves is a very delicate and wearisome process, and should only be attempted by those happily constituted persons who can keep their patience under failures.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ing that it might escape, she closed the door, built a fire, and baked the retile to death.

New York, July 13.—Father McNamara, Roman Catholic Priest, presented a friendly and conciliatory address to the Orangemen as they were embarking yesterday. It was most courteously received.

Dr. Mary Walker swears by yonder pale moon that she will never marry and risk the humiliation of having a husband conce in and request the loan of her black pants, so that he may join in a fireman's parade.—*Worcester Press.*

Affairs in Carter county Ky., are still unsettled. A young man was shot there on Saturday. All of the prisoners arrested by the militia were tried and acquitted. The civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws since the withdrawal of the militia.

An explosion occurred in the mines of the Brookfield Coal Company, near Warfand, Pa., on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railway, between Sharon and New Castle, Pa. Six persons were killed and twenty-seven others were nearly suffocated.

They have a coloured female preacher holding forth in Wilmington, N. C. She is from Columbia, S. C., has been regularly licensed to preach by Bishop Brown of the American Methodist Episcopal church, and has been preaching for about twenty seven years.

One of the most remarkable challenges ever issued comes from a six foot five inch man named Frank Prince, who offered to bet that he can swim from St. Louis to New Orleans in 220 hours actual swimming time. Some of the Mississippi boats do not make any better time than this.

Miss Carrie Parker, of Princeton, Ill., is a victim of the mania for pedestrianism. Some time ago she walked twenty-four consecutive hours, and won a wager of one hundred dollars. Now for the effect of her over-exertion, she has become hopelessly insane, and has been confined in the State hospital.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—A meeting of white and black citizens of the region known as the scene of the Ellenton riot last fall, was held yesterday with a view to restore peace and harmony. Resolutions were unanimously adopted looking to the cessation of race troubles, and to the dropping of pending prosecutions in the State and Federal Courts.

Capt John Tobin, of Springfield, Ill., formerly a resident of California, will be one of District Attorney Howard's principal witnesses to prove Brigham Young's personal connection with the massacre of the G. O. tiles. His name is mentioned in Lee's confession. He claims to have important documentary evidence of the proceedings against the Government and the Gentiles on the part of Brigham Young.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 17.—This afternoon as the Bismarck stage arrived at a point two miles north of Bear Buttes, the bodies of two men and one woman were found lying on the road. The men were shot and scalped. The woman was shot, scalped, horribly mutilated. The Indians, numbering about twelve, after killing these, attacked a party of teamsters corralled a few miles back, but ran away at the first fire.

A medical restaurant has been lately established in London on the principle that diseases can generally be cured by a good system of diet, and that they are cured chiefly by improper food. On the entrance of a visitor a physician asks him regarding his ailments. His meal is then prescribed, and he is allowed to eat no more than is presented to him. At the close he is dismissed to smoke a medicated cigar and to sip coffee, camomile tea, or whatever other beverage may be considered advisable.

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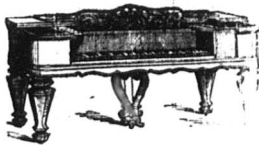
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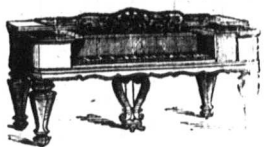
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St. Albans, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1876.

Mr. T. J. B. HARDING.
Dear Sir,—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 22 years old; had been out of health for about five years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse. Until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do any house work at a time. Had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, with continual droppings in the throat and down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which eased my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be

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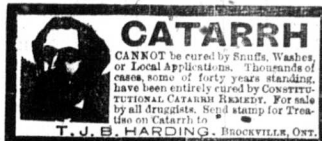
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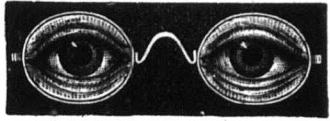
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I in my right lung as though there was a weight
I down, with continual drooping in the throat and
I in the lungs. Such was my condition when I com-
I take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which
I pains and gave me an improved appetite, and
I ng four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be
I endure hard and continued labor, such as chop-
I clearing land, at which I have been engaged the
I on. My recovery I attribute solely, with God's
I to the use of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,
I T. J. B. HARDING. HENRY SMITH
I IS LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH
I AND TAKE NO OTHER.

CURE TO YOUNG MEN

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in the enterprise, as a free-will offering to the
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our land, Tracts, Books, &c., &c., which unfold
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ing cure for
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ness, Sperm-
atorrhoea, Impe-
tency, and all
debility, and
all diseases that
follow as a se-
quence of Felt Abuse, as
Loss of
Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back,
Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many
other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consump-
tion and a Premature Grave, all of which as a
rule are first caused by deviating from the path
of nature and over-indulgence.



Before Taking, diseases that After Taking

follow as a sequence of Felt Abuse, as Loss of
Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back,
Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many
other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consump-
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East India Missionary the formula of a Veget-
able Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of

Consumption Asthma Bronchitis
Catarrh

and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a
Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility
and all Nervous Complaints, after having thor-
oughly tested its wonderful curative powers in
thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it
known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this
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human suffering, he will send FREE OF
CHARGE, to all who desire it, this receipt, with
full directions for preparing and successfully
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stamp, naming this paper.

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Box 58, Brockville Ont

CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, the only cer-
tain and effectual cure for Catarrh, builds
up the system and cures all other diseases at the
same time. Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever,
Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, Diseases of the Kidneys,
Nervous Debility, take their leave when the Con-
stitutional Catarrh Remedy is used as directed.
Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by all
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all. Had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder
blades, and the shoulders, very lame back, and
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cured me, and gave me an improved appetite, and
in four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be
able to do any hard and continued labor, such as chop-
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My recovery I attribute solely, with God,
to the use of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly
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FOR LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH
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LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS sending the Largest number of
Orders up to that date, one nice Pocket Bible
each.

For the information of Christian generally,
it may be briefly stated that this Institution,
now in full operation, owes its origin to the
liberality of a Christian gentleman, a resident of
Toronto, who has invested a portion of his means
in the enterprise, as a free will offering to the
Lord, with the view of scattering broadcast over
our land, TRACTS, BOOKS, &c., &c., which unfold
the exalted privileges of the believers, and treat
of the "LIFE OF FAITH" or Trust, and of the
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Special notice is called to the fact that this is

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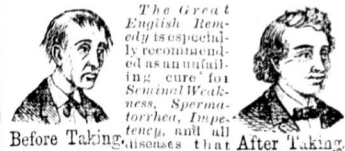
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The Great English Remedy is especially
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Gonorrheas that
follow as a consequence of Self Abuse, as Loss of
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other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consump-
tion and a Premature Grave, all of which as a
rule are first caused by deviating from the path
of nature and over-indulgence.

The Specific Medicine is the result of a life
study and many years of experience in treating
these special diseases. It is sold free by mail.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists
at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will
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Consumption Cured!

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active
practice, having had placed in his hands by
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ble Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure
of

Consumption Asthma Bronchitis Catarrh

and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a
Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility
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oughly tested its wonderful curative powers in
thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it
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tain, safe and effectual cure for Catarrh, builds
up the system and cures all other diseases at the
same time. Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever,
Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, Diseases of the Kidneys,
Nervous Debility, take their leave when the Con-
stitutional Catarrh Remedy is used as directed.
Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by all
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the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and per-
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CONSUMPTION ASTHMA BRONCHITIS CATARRH

and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a Positive and
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powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it
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